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**European Public Opinion and Turkey's Accession
Making Sense of Arguments For and Against (WP)**

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Summary¹

Turkey's accession to the European Union is one of the most controversial and divisive topics the EU faces. Both EU governments and citizens are deeply divided on whether Turkey should become a member or not. This paper takes an in-depth look at European citizens' attitudes towards Turkey's accession to the EU and explains which elements are key in determining support for or opposition to Turkish membership. We use new data, derived from the new questions measuring citizens' attitudes towards Turkey that have recently been introduced in Eurobarometer questionnaires. We prove that views for and against Turkish membership are multidimensional and that citizens use different arguments for both positions. In particular, we show that the likelihood of supporting or opposing Turkey's membership depends on whether citizens adopt a perspective that is utilitarian (resting on costs and benefits), identity-based (founded on Turkey being part of Europe) or post-national (linked to the view of a rights-based EU emphasising democracy and human rights). The main findings are as follows: first, support for Turkey's membership is mostly based on post-national arguments; second, opposition to Turkey's accession is mainly connected with identity-related arguments; and third, instrumental reasons (costs/benefits) play a less relevant role. Turkey's future membership in the EU, we conclude, will thus not be won or lost at the public opinion level on the material plane (costs/benefits) but on the relative weight of post-national visions of the EU vis-à-vis more essentialist visions of Europe. The key to Turkish EU membership, we suggest, may well lie in the way accession is argued and justified, and not wholly in the way it is negotiated.

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Introduction

Ensuring popular support for further integration has become one of the biggest challenges facing the European Union. Growing levels of Euroscepticism and the increasing mobilisation of opposition since the Maastricht Treaty signify the end of the so-called ‘permissive consensus’ that characterised public attitudes throughout earlier decades of integration (Franklin, Marsh & McLaren, 1994; Sitter, 2001). Yet the problem of popular consent is multifaceted and complex. Patterns of support for EU institutions, enlargement and deepening vary extensively across member states. European integration interacts with national political, economic and social settings, producing diverse combinations of incentives, expectations and fears. A better understanding of the dynamics of public opinion and its impact on politics and policy-making in the EU is thus crucial if the Union’s current dilemmas are to be solved.

The power of public opinion has been dramatically demonstrated by a number of recent referenda on EU issues, many of which have produced popular vetoes to elite-crafted integration plans, including the ill-fated Constitutional Treaty. Support for enlargement

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also began to drop substantially in 2004, as the accession of 10 new member states became imminent, and further enlargement of the Union has since been amply rejected by citizens in a large number of countries. But whereas opposition to further enlargement has been confined to a few of the older member states, which had also been opposed to the 2004 enlargement, European public opinion is overwhelmingly negative regarding the specific accession of Turkey.

On 17 December 2004, the European Council took the historic decision to open accession negotiations with Turkey. In May/June 2005, French and Dutch citizens voted 'no' in the referenda on the ratification of the Constitutional Treaty. In the debate that followed, both media and political discourses often cited opposition to enlargement in general (and Turkey in particular) as a fundamental reason behind the 'nays' to the Constitutional Treaty. Nevertheless, on 17 June 2005, the European Council confirmed its decision to start accession negotiations and, after intense debates and much polemic, these formally began on 3 October 2005.

Despite conventional wisdom about enlargement featuring in the referenda campaigns in France (the 'Polish plumber' debate) and the Netherlands (coinciding with the national debate on Islam and the integration of Muslims following film-maker Theo Van Gogh's murder), available empirical data shows that negative considerations about enlargement did not play a direct role in turning citizens against the Constitutional Treaty. In France for example, only 6% of those who voted 'no' spontaneously cited Turkey as a reason for voting against the Constitutional Treaty and only 3% cited "opposition to further enlargement". And in the Netherlands, 6% mentioned "opposition to further enlargement" when they were asked to explain their negative vote and 3% argued that they did not want Turkey to become an EU member state.³

The absence of a direct link between the French and Dutch 'nays' to the Constitutional Treaty and Turkish accession does not conceal, however, the dominant negative mood existing among EU founding member states when it comes to support for enlargement. Europeans show little enthusiasm for enlargement in general, and for Turkey's accession in particular. Positive views on the 2004 enlargement or future enlargement rounds are a scarce commodity across the EU. European citizens are fairly divided when it comes to endorsing the accession of the former Yugoslavian states, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia–Herzegovina and Macedonia. But when it comes to Turkey, its accession shows the poorest support indicators (only matched by Albania). Furthermore, owing to the fact that citizens of the new member states (NMS) predominantly favour future enlargements, the 2004 enlargement has generally had a positive impact on the levels of support for the future accession of countries in south-east Europe, yet assent for Turkish accession has not benefited from this effect. As a consequence, a split has appeared when it comes to support for future accessions, with Turkey being located at the most negative end of the spectrum on future enlargement.

What are the reasons for the extremely low levels of support for the prospect of Turkey's accession to the EU? Media and political discourses tend to point at different factors. Sometimes, they cite religious or cultural elements (having to do with Christian

³ See the special Flash Eurobarometer poll conducted two days after the referenda in France and the Netherlands (Eurobarometer 171, 2005, and Eurobarometer 127, 2005, respectively, pp. 19 and 15). The surveys show that in both countries the 'no' votes had more to do with domestic socio-economic issues than with identity questions or enlargement policies. See also the excellent study on this topic by G. Ricard-Nihoul (2005).

values, the compatibility of Islam and democracy, etc.). On other occasions, they concentrate on demographic factors (either difficulties of accommodating a country as large as Turkey in the EU's institutions or fears of immigration stemming from Turkey's booming population). Often, too, we hear arguments framed in economic terms (stressing how the EU's common structural and agricultural policies would collapse should a country as poor as Turkey get in). Frequently, we also hear arguments dealing with security and stability (either in favour of or against Turkey's membership). Lastly, some argue that further political integration along federalist lines would be impossible if the EU overstretches to Turkey, just to mention a few of the most common arguments.

Can we make sense of this variety of arguments? Do they point to a coherent set of values, preferences and visions concerning the European integration process? We think they do, and that it is possible to organise them into three sets of approaches, which in turn give rise to three different visions of Europe. As we show, support for or opposition to Turkish membership among European citizens is both highly consistent and, at the same time, deeply connected with preferences concerning the European integration process.

Three approaches to people's beliefs concerning Turkey

In order to address people's beliefs concerning Turkey's accession to the EU, we first adopt a threefold analytical distinction between 'utilitarian', 'moral' and 'ethical' arguments and then derive a testable hypothesis. These dimensions grossly refer to three sets of beliefs and attitudes towards the EU and its future evolution. The first refers to a "utility-based" agreement, the second to a "value-based" community and the third to a "rights-based" post-national union (Sjursen, 2007, pp. 2-11).

'Utilitarians' conceive the EU pragmatically, as a problem-solving entity to which they lend their support depending on a cost-benefit analysis: the more they benefit or expect to benefit from EU policies in economic, political or security terms, the more they support it and vice versa. Therefore, decisions on enlargement would be assessed in relation to whether the accession of new members would expand the wealth or security base of the EU.

According to the second view of the EU ('value-based'), the EU would be a geographically delimited entity, with a strong sense of common identity, history, culture and traditions. For those who share this view, support for the EU would be a function of the perceived congruence of EU policies and activities with the set of values they believe are constitutive of Europe in terms of a community (a common history, geography and a set of values – whether Christian or secular – forming the 'European way of life'). It follows that decisions on enlargement would be based on kinship or 'we feelings' and the political discourse concerning enlargement would be predominantly moral: the more a candidate is like the member states in terms of geography, culture, history, etc., the more likely such a country's application would be supported and vice versa.

Finally, according to the third vision, European integration would or should rest on a set of universal principles and values, such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Should the EU fully develop in that direction, we would characterise it as a 'post-

national' or 'civic' Union. Dealing with enlargement, those who hold such beliefs would support enlargement processes to the extent that they believed the applicants shared those values, regardless of a high degree of cultural differences and traditions.

Applied to Turkey, each of these visions could lead us to ask different questions. For example, those holding pragmatic views would tend to engage in a debate about costs and benefits. Would the foreign policy and security gains outweigh the economic and budgetary costs of accession? Would Turkey's accession collapse European labour markets or help compensate the impact of an ageing population and declining birth rates across Europe? Following this logic, the fact that a majority of Europeans oppose Turkey's accession would mean that a majority of Europeans consider that the benefits of membership do not outweigh its costs or, more simply, that Europeans do not agree on whether accession would be too costly in economic or security terms.

But what if support or opposition had nothing to do with costs and benefits? What if Europeans were to oppose Turkey's accession for cultural, historical and geographical reasons even if from an economic or security point of view, the EU would benefit from its accession? Or, alternatively, what if owing to feelings of shared culture, history and identity, Europeans were to support Turkey's membership despite believing that it would be costly in economic or security terms? Clearly, the political picture would be much different. Those who considered Turkey to be part of Europe, both geographically and culturally, would be in favour whereas those reluctant to identify themselves with Turkey's geography, history and culture would be most reticent to admit it into the EU. Finally, let us suppose that support for or opposition to Turkish membership was based not on values or on pragmatic considerations, but had to do with the shared principles on which the EU stands, such as democracy or human rights. We would then expect Europeans to act on grounds of fairness, i.e. even if they did not identify with Turkish culture, history or geography, they would support the right of a fully democratic and human rights-compliant Turkey to become a member of the EU. In other words, to the extent that Turkey meets both the requisites of TEU Arts. 49 and 6.1 concerning the principles and values on which the Union is based and the Copenhagen criteria specifying the accession conditions, it should be accepted as a member state.

Having briefly summarised the three possible approaches to what the Union is, or should be, let us see which sorts of operational hypotheses we could derive.

Utilitarian hypotheses

Our first hypothesis is 'instrumental support'. The conception of citizens' support being based on instrumental considerations (a rational calculus of costs and benefits) has been widely applied to public assent for the EU or European integration,⁴ but also to the explanation of member states' support for enlargement.⁵

Following this approach, we may posit that enlargement has costs and benefits, and that whenever citizens perceive that the costs will outweigh the benefits, they will oppose it and vice versa. Needless to say, costs may vary widely in terms of either the level

⁴ See Gabel (1998), Eichenberg & Dalton (1993), Gabel & Palmer (1995), Kaltenthaler & Anderson (2001), Olsen (1996) and Sánchez-Cuenca (2000).

⁵ See Moravcsik & Vachudova (2003), Piedrafita & Torreblanca (2005), pp. 32-33 and Sjurgen (2002 and 2004).

(European, national, regional or personal) or the dimension (economic, political, security or institutional). Also, we should not forget that the subjective dimension of cost perceptions might be as important as the objective one.⁶ Accordingly, citizens support enlargement if and when they perceive the benefits to be larger than the costs – that is, enlargement can be legitimised by achieving an output that can be seen as an efficient solution to given interests and preferences.

Our first hypothesis (instrumental support) thus reads *the more that Turkish accession is considered beneficial, the higher the support will be for accession and, conversely, the more costly accession is perceived, the higher the opposition will be to enlargement (H1).*

Using Eurobarometer data (Eurobarometer 64.2, 2005) we check whether EU citizens see advantages in Turkey's membership and test the extent to which those who see these benefits are more inclined to endorse it than citizens who do not see advantages in Turkey's accession. We should find that citizens who think that the benefits outweigh the costs support Turkey's membership to a larger extent (and alternatively those who see disadvantages favour its joining to a lesser extent). If the instrumental dimension has a positive impact on support for Turkey's membership, then such support would only improve if the benefits of accession were to become more evident. Also, we check whether the relevance of this dimension is homogeneous across EU member states, along with its impact on support for Turkey's membership. Crucially, if perceptions of the costs/benefits were not homogeneous among citizens in all member states, reaching a decision on Turkey that satisfies all the member states would be almost impossible.

Identitarian hypotheses

However much the capacity to deliver policies that satisfy citizens' preferences is an important dimension of legitimacy and support ('output legitimacy'), people may consider legitimate decisions they do not directly benefit from or of which they do not actually approve just because they are adopted by a community to which they feel they belong. At the national level, 'my country right or wrong' is a typical expression of identity-based support. At the European level, the feeling of belonging to a political community is also a key factor in explaining support for the EU.⁷ Empirical data shows that those citizens who feel European also have a higher probability of supporting the EU (van der Veen, 2002). Therefore, although instrumental considerations are crucial when analysing citizens' support for the European integration process, identification with Europe is an equally important source of approval.

This line of reasoning might be plausibly applied to enlargement. From this point of view, enlargement would be endorsed if the candidate countries were thought to belong to 'our community', to be like 'us' or to share 'our values'. The idea that actors' preferences are contextual or endogenous – that is, derived from the identity of the community to which they belong – rather than instrumental or exogenous has been applied to the explanation of EU member states' support for enlargement by historical

⁶ See for example the striking contrast between the official evaluations of the 2004 enlargement costs (which unanimously conclude that the benefits have clearly outweighed the costs), and dominant public perception, which is much more negative – e.g. European Commission (2006a and 2006b) and Centre for European Reform (2006).

⁷ See Beetham & Lord (1998), Díez-Medrano (2003), Eichenberg & Dalton (1993) and Ruiz-Jiménez et al. (2004).

as well as sociological institutionalism approaches. Sjursen (2002 and 2004) has argued that citizens support enlargement if and when fellow citizens from accession countries are considered from a perspective of kinship – i.e. if citizens from newer and older member states share common references about what is considered appropriate given the conception of what Europe and the EU represents.

Thus, in some situations, rather than evaluating the material costs/benefits of each possible course of action, actors tend to examine what the “appropriate” behaviour would be, taking into account the dominant values of the group to which they belong (March & Olsen 1989). Using this argument, Friis (1998) has explained how the European Council changed its position concerning the selection of candidates for accession negotiations. Schimmelfenning (2001) has also used it to show how EU member states were “rhetorically entrapped” into accepting an enlargement process that they were not happy about. Lundgren (2006) has drawn upon this argument to explain differences in support for Turkish and Romanian membership in the EU, and Sjursen & Riddervold (2006) have cited it to explain Danish support for the accession of the Baltic candidates. Piedrafita (2006) has argued that Spain supported eastern enlargement despite its likely negative impact on Spanish interests owing to the perception that it had a moral duty to do so. Just as the Community extended to Spain in the 1980s in order to bring it back into Europe, Spanish policy-makers argued, Spain fully understood that it was now the turn of Central and Eastern European people to return to Europe. Spain could hence debate the modalities and conditions of the 2004 enlargement process, but its reading of (a shared) European history and values framed its attitudes towards enlargement not only at the elite level, but also at the citizens’ level, situating Spanish public opinion among the top supporters of the 2004 enlargement.

We may then elaborate a second hypothesis concerning assent for enlargement: identitarian support. Accordingly, *the more that European citizens believe Turkey is part of Europe (in geographical, historical and cultural terms), the more they will support Turkish accession and vice versa* (H2).

Eurobarometer data allows us to test whether Turkey is perceived to be part of Europe. We expect those who see Turkey as part of Europe to be more supportive of membership than those who see it as separate. Here, it is also possible that citizens in different countries have different understandings about the extent to which Turkey belongs to Europe. We later explore these national divergences and assess the various effects of this identity dimension on support for Turkey’s membership on a country-by-country basis.

Post-national hypotheses

According to a third possible view of the integration process, the EU would be conceived as a rights-based, post-national Union founded on universal principles such as democracy and human rights and governed by the rule of law, rather than on traditional ‘national’ values such as language, ethnic group, religion and culture (Chrysochoou, 2001; Eriksen & Fossum, 2000).

Research has shown that those citizens who fear losing national sovereignty within the EU (those who have not developed post-national identities) tend to support the integration process to a lower extent (Christin & Trechsel, 2002; Carey, 2002). At the same time, scholars have argued that the development of post-national identities may

facilitate and increase support for the EU (Hooghe & Marks, 2004, p. 2). Similarly, when it comes to enlargement, we may argue (Sjursen, 2002 and 2006) that those conceiving the EU in post-national ways, i.e. as a rights-based Union, may be more likely to support enlargement processes. Citizens' support for enlargement may therefore stem from recognition of universal standards of justice and principles that can be recognised as 'just' by all parties (such as respect for human rights or democracy).

Thus, in order to decide whether a country could become a member of the EU, we would look at the principles governing accession, not at 'we feelings' or shared understandings of culture or history. These principles are clear. As TEU Art. 49 establishes, "any European State which respects the principles set out in Art. 6.1 may apply to become a member of the Union", and as Art. 6.1 affirms, "the Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, principles which are common to the Member States". Complementing these, the Copenhagen conditions, set out by the European Council in 1993, demand that candidates meet four criteria:

the stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities, the existence of a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union...[and] the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union.⁸

Therefore, whether the candidate country is Turkey, Norway or Switzerland it should not make much difference. We would simply expect citizens and European institutions to apply these principles in a transparent, non-discriminatory manner: those who meet the criteria should be let in and those who do not should not (no matter the balance of costs and benefits, and no matter the high or low intensity of kinship feelings).

We may then formulate our third hypothesis (post-national support) as follows: *the more importance citizens assign to the set of shared principles on which the Union is based, and which conform to the enlargement acquis, the more likely their level of support for or opposition to Turkish membership will depend on whether they think Turkey meets or is in the position to meet these criteria (H3).*

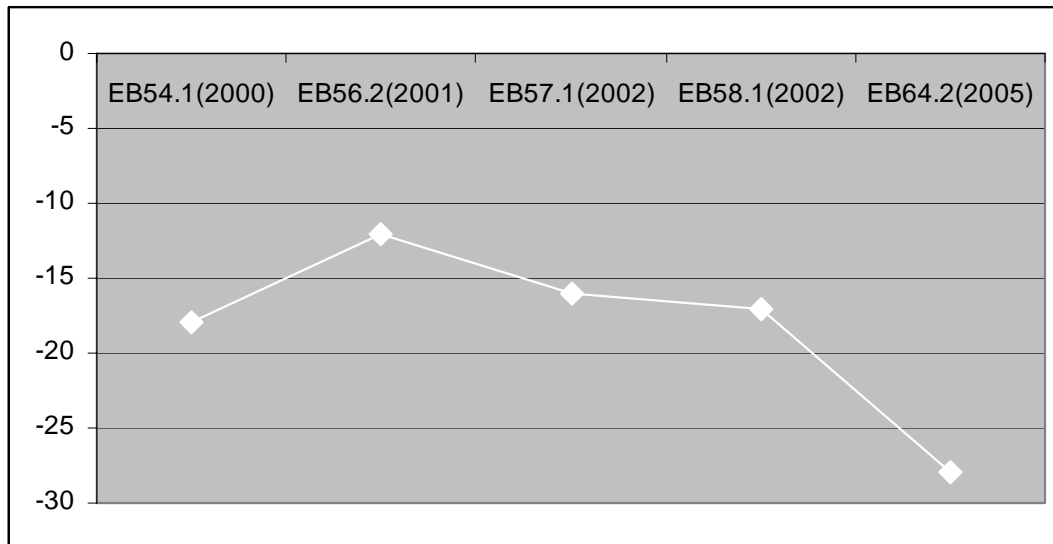
Regarding this dimension, Eurobarometer data allows us to test if citizens are still attached to their own cultural values or rather do cherish post-national ones. We expect the former to support Turkey's membership to a lesser extent than the latter. As above, we check the relevance of the post-national dimension for each member state and look for differences in support for Turkey's membership. If the post-national dimension has a positive impact on assent for Turkey's accession, then public opinion would improve as traditional national (ethno-cultural) identities weakened. Yet if post-national attitudes were not homogeneous among citizens in all member states, i.e. if national (ethno-cultural) identities remain strong in some of them, then the probability of ensuring support based on this dimension would be quite low.

⁸ European Council (1993), Presidency Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council of 21-22 June, SN180/1/193, REV 1, Brussels).

Debating Turkey: Relevant dimensions of public support

According to Eurobarometer surveys, citizens' support for Turkey's accession to the EU is not only low, having been at around 29-33% since 2000, but is also shrinking (Figure 1). In the meantime, opposition has been growing. According to Eurobarometer surveys, citizens' support for Turkey's accession to the EU is not only low, but also shrinking. This is the result of a double process: whereas accession supporters have remained stable since 2000 (in the fringe of 29-33%), contesters have steadily risen. As Figure 1 shows, the consequence is that "net" support for Turkish accession has visibly deteriorated. Whereas in autumn 2001, Eurobarometer 56.2 reported opposition to Turkey's membership to be at 46% among the EU-15 member states, this percentage rose to 52% in spring 2005 (Eurobarometer 63) and to a further 57% in autumn 2005 (Eurobarometer 64). Significantly, this increase does not reflect a shift in support, but the fact that a good number of the 'don't know' respondents have lately joined the opposition camp.

Figure 1. Evolution of "net" support for Turkey's membership among the EU-15 member states (supporters minus contesters, mean for the EU-15)⁹



Source: authors' elaboration from Eurobarometer data.

As shown in Table 1, opposition to Turkey's membership is not homogeneous among countries. It is much higher among the old EU-15 member states than it is among the 10 NMS (NMS-10). But even among the older member states, there are substantial differences: the countries with the higher percentages of opposition are Austria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Greece, France and Finland. Opposition to Turkey's membership in these countries is furthermore a long-lasting characteristic of public opinion (see Table A1 in Appendix A).

⁹ Support for enlargement figures are very often presented in absolute terms, which we think may be misleading. We propose to use a measure of "net" support, which combines supporters minus contesters. Values close to zero imply that public opinion is divided on the matter, while negative values imply that contesters outnumber supporters.

Table 1. Net support for Turkey's membership of the EU by country (supporters minus contesters)

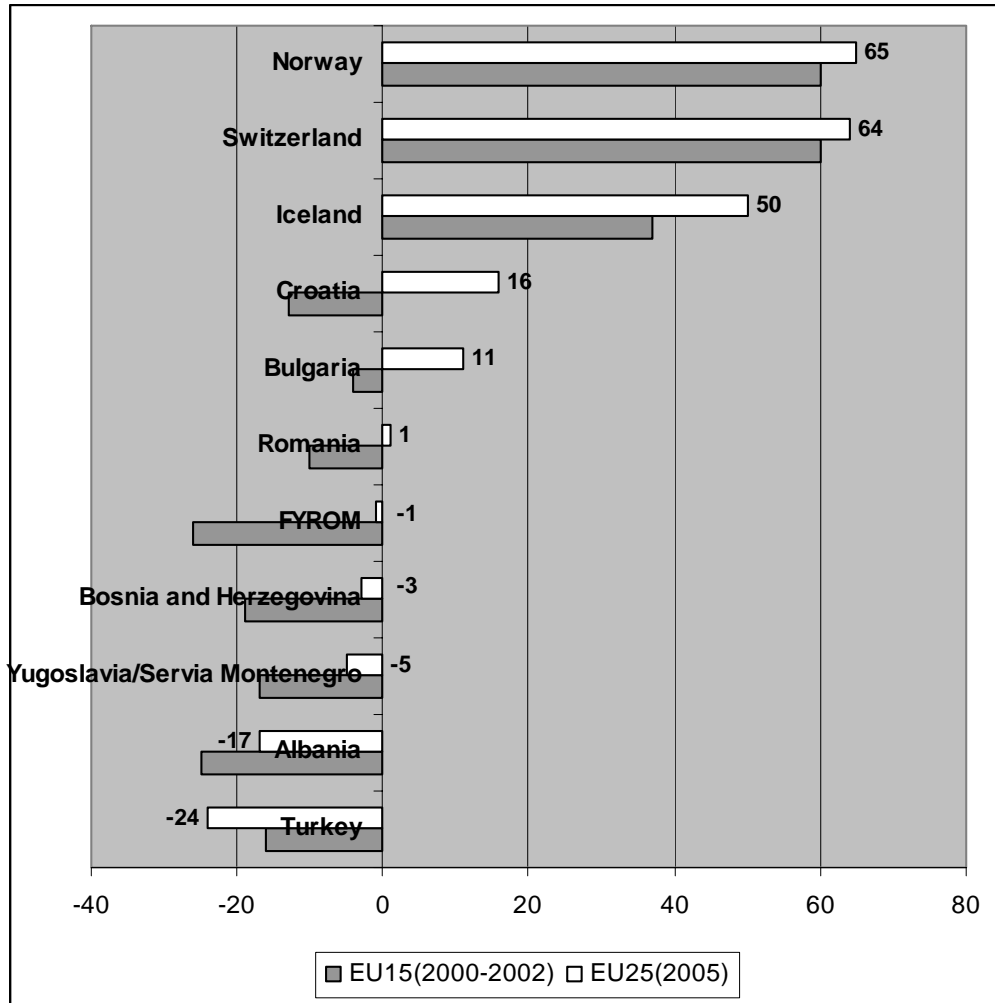
	For	Against	Net support
EU-25	31	55	-24
EU-15	29	57	-28
NMS-10	38	44	-6
Sweden	48	41	7
Spain	40	33	7
Poland	42	37	5
Portugal	40	38	2
Malta	39	40	-1
Hungary	41	43	-2
United Kingdom	38	42	-4
Slovenia	49	55	-6
Ireland	33	40	-7
Netherlands	41	52	-11
Latvia	31	51	-20
Lithuania	27	50	-23
Belgium	36	60	-24
Estonia	27	53	-26
Denmark	33	59	-26
Czech Republic	30	57	-27
Slovakia	28	56	-28
Italy	27	57	-30
Finland	31	64	-33
France	21	68	-47
Greece	29	79	-50
Germany	21	74	-53
Luxembourg	19	74	-55
Cyprus	16	80	-64
Austria	11	80	-69

Note: The difference between the percentages for and against is those persons who did not answer or did not know.

Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Comparing among candidate countries, Figure 2 shows that net support for Turkey's accession among the EU-25 member states is -24, the lowest of all the candidates. Moreover, Turkey is the only candidate country upon which the 2004 accession of the NMS-10 has had a negative effect in terms of public opinion. Although net support for any of the possible future member states has increased since 2004 (mainly because the new member states are more supportive of further enlargement of the Union), Turkey has been the exception to this rule.

Figure 2. Net support for future members (supporters minus contesters, EU-15 and EU-25)



Notes: Mean net support for the EU-15 is an average taking into account EU-15 net support for each country in Eurobarometer surveys 54.1 (2000), 56.2 (2001), 57.1 (2002) and 58.1 (2002). EU-25 net support is derived from Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005) data.

Given the weak and eroding support for Turkey’s membership, the European Commission has recently introduced a detailed set of questions in the Eurobarometer survey regarding the reasons EU citizens may support or reject its accession to the EU. Understanding these reasons can help the Commission to address EU citizens in terms that are relevant and meaningful. Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005) posed the question below.

QA45. For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree:

- Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its geography [geography]
- Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its history [history]
- Turkey’s accession to the EU would strengthen the security in this region [security]
- Turkey’s accession to the EU would favour the mutual comprehension of European and Muslim values [comprehension]¹⁰

¹⁰ We cannot but criticise the dichotomy between “Muslim” and “European” values introduced in the fourth item because it implicitly equals European and Christian values and excludes the possibility of

- The cultural differences between Turkey and the EU Member States are too significant to allow for this accession [cultural differences]
- Turkey’s accession would favour the rejuvenation of an ageing European population [rejuvenation]
- Turkey’s joining could risk favouring immigration to more developed countries in the EU [immigration]
- To join the EU in about 10 years, Turkey will have to respect systematically Human Rights [human rights]¹¹
- To join the EU in about 10 years, Turkey will have to significantly improve the state of its economy [economy].

Some of the items in question A45 can be easily matched with the hypotheses formulated in the preceding section. As such, ‘security’, ‘rejuvenation’ and ‘economy’ can be positively related to the instrumental understanding of Turkey’s membership (H1), while ‘immigration’ will be negatively related. As the correlation among these items is statistically significant, they have been included within a single scale that we use for further analysis, thus summarising the information.¹²

If attitudes towards Turkey are based on feelings of identity, we expect higher percentages of support among those who think that Turkey belongs to Europe because of its geography and its history than among citizens who do not share this view (H2). As the correlation among these items is statistically significant, they also have been included within a single scale for further analysis and summary.¹³

Finally, if attitudes towards Turkey are grounded on the post-national understanding of Turkey and the EU as a community sharing universal values, we expect ‘comprehension’ and ‘human rights’ to be positively correlated with support for Turkey’s membership, and ‘cultural differences’ to be negatively correlated (H3). Among these three items, however, the view on human rights is not correlated with

combining Muslim and European values. It would be interesting to know whether this dichotomy was chosen on purpose or if it is proof of poor drafting and lack of efficient supervision mechanisms.

¹¹ This response and the subsequent response category differ in significant ways from the rest. First, they include a clear temporal frame in their formulation; second, they include conditional clauses for membership instead of foreseeable consequences of membership; third, the conditions included are highly desirable social ends. As a result of these particularities, these two categories of responses do not really offer much information about citizens’ beliefs and attitudes regarding the extent to which Turkey respects, will respect, or is able to either respect human rights or improve its economy.

¹² The alpha test of reliability is not very high, however (0.422). The economy is the aspect with the lower correlations, but we have kept it within the scale because a significant improvement in alpha reliability does not result from deleting any of the items. For the elaboration of the scale, we recoded the factor of immigration in a reverse order to indicate increasingly positive attitudes as with all the other items included in the scale. We argue that the items included in the scale meet theoretical and logic criteria and thus the reliability is stronger than the alpha test or reliability indicates. A factor analysis has not been helpful because it discriminates only between generally positive and negative attitudes towards Turkey’s accession.

¹³ The alpha test of reliability is 0.696; no significant improvement results from deleting any of the elements from the scale.

comprehension and cultural differences. Therefore, the scale measuring identity has included only the last two items (comprehension and cultural differences).¹⁴

It is worth noting that the importance of each of these dimensions varies among countries (see Table A2 in Appendix A). At the EU-25 level, we find the identity dimension to be the most important one, with an average mean of 3.1 on a 1–5 scale; it is followed by the instrumental dimension (2.9) and the post-national one (2.7). This finding means that judgements about Turkey, and hence levels of support for its accession to the EU, are more likely to be based on elements connected with culture, history and geography than with costs/benefits or universal principles such as democracy and human rights.

Nevertheless, behind the aggregate picture at the EU-25 level, significant differences exist. In particular, the identity dimension is below this average in Cyprus (2.0), Greece (2.2), France (2.7), West Germany (2.8), Austria (2.8), Denmark (2.9), the Netherlands (2.9), Belgium (3.0) and Luxembourg (3.0). The instrumental dimension is below the EU average in Cyprus (2.6), Greece (2.6), Austria (2.7), West Germany (2.8), France (2.8) the Slovak Republic (2.8) and the Czech Republic (2.8). The post-national dimension is also below the EU average in Austria (2.0), Greece (2.2), Luxembourg (2.3), Cyprus (2.4), West Germany (2.4) and France (2.5).

The fact that the subset of countries in which citizens' attitudes towards Turkey are predominantly negative are also those in which the three dimensions are below the EU average means that negative attitudes do not have a clear identity, instrumental or post-national component that can be easily isolated from the others. It suggests that citizens' latent negative attitudes towards Turkey's membership are manifested in negative assessments about accession consequences.

It is also important to highlight that in none of the countries is the post-national attitudinal dimension more important than the identity or the instrumental dimension. In Cyprus, Greece, France, West Germany, Austria, Denmark and the Netherlands the instrumental dimension is the most important one in defining citizens' attitudes towards Turkey's membership; while in Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, East Germany, Latvia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Lithuania, Northern Ireland, Finland, the Slovak Republic, Ireland, Sweden, Hungary and Poland the identity dimension is the most important one. In Great Britain, Portugal and Spain, the identity and instrumental dimensions have similar importance, both being above the post-national one.

A preliminary analysis using these three dimensions shows that all the dimensions are correlated with public assent for Turkey's membership (Table 2). Yet a post-national understanding of the Union as a community based on universal rights (H3) shows a stronger correlation with support for Turkey's membership than the instrumental

¹⁴ The alpha test of reliability is only -0.110 for the scale, including the three items. If the aspect of human rights is excluded, the alpha test of reliability including comprehension and cultural differences is -0.658; no significant improvement results from deleting any of the elements from the scale. For the elaboration of the scale, we recoded cultural differences in a reverse order to indicate increasingly positive attitudes as with all the other items included in the scale. We have already commented on the particularities of responses on the categories of human rights and the economy. Owing to their specific features, these two categories tend to load together in exploratory factor analysis, independent of the number of dimensions considered. In fact, the alpha test of reliability between economy and human rights results in a figure of 0.708.

understanding of advantages to be derived from accession (H1) or the feeling that Turkey belongs to Europe (H2). Among the three dimensions, the last one exhibits the weakest correlation with endorsement of Turkey’s membership. Thus, the fact that the least-important attitudinal dimension among EU citizens is the one in which correlation with public support for Turkey’s accession is strongest offers us a first hint about why public support is so low.

Table 2. Correlation between support for Turkey’s membership and attitudinal dimensions towards Turkey’s membership[†]

		Support Turkey’s membership	for Post-national attitudes	Instrumental attitudes	Identity attitudes
Support for Turkey’s membership	Pearson’s correlation	1	.611(**)	.515(**)	.430(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	–	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	21,315	21,315	21,315	21,315

** Correlation is statistically significant at the .001 level (bilateral).

[†] Support for membership is recoded as a dichotomous variable. Attitudinal dimensions are additive scales (1–5).

Source: EB 64.2 (2005)

In other words, the more the identity dimension figures in public debate and attitudes towards Turkey, the more probable it is that support will be low. Conversely, the more public debate and attitudes towards Turkey are based on the shared principles on which the Union is founded as expressed in TEU Art. 6.1, the more likely it is that support for accession will be high. Therefore, the more citizens’ cultural identities and attachments prevail, leading to an understanding of Europe as a community of cultural (and Christian?) values incompatible with Muslim ones, the less likely it is that support for Turkey’s membership will predominate.

If we use contingency tables to explore the relation between support for Turkey and individual items (Table 3 and Appendix B), we see that those who think that Turkey belongs to Europe owing to its geography or its history (H2) have an 85% probability of supporting Turkey’s membership. This probability is 35 points higher than that for those who do not think that Turkey belongs to Europe.

The likelihood that those citizens who share the opinion that Turkey’s membership will improve security in the area (H1) would also be those supporting Turkey’s accession is 97%, 44 points higher than that for those who do not share this view. Citizens who think Turkey’s membership will rejuvenate the EU’s ageing population would endorse it with a probability of 85%, while among those who fear increasing immigration, the probability of favouring Turkey’s membership is only 36%, 16 points lower than that among citizens who do not fear immigration. By contrast, evaluations of the Turkish economy, i.e. the wealth differential between the EU and Turkey, are not relevant (i.e. not statistically significant).

Table 3. Probabilities of supporting Turkey's accession depending on attitudes towards Turkey's membership

	Odds ratio	Probability
Geography	5.94	85% (+35%)
History	5.5	85% (+35%)
Security	14.8	97% (+44%)
Comprehension	14.7	97% (+44%)
Immigration	0.57	36% (-14%)
Rejuvenation	5.7	85% (+35%)
Cultural differences	0.14	12% (-36%)
Human rights	2.47	70% (+20%)
Economy	ns	ns

Source: EB 64.2 (2005).

Finally, citizens who think Turkey's membership will favour mutual comprehension between Europe and Islam are 97% likely to support it, 44 points higher than that for those who do not share this opinion. Conversely, among those who think the cultural differences are just too large to allow for Turkey's membership, the probability of supporting it is only 12%, or 36 points lower than that among citizens who do not hold this view. The likelihood that citizens who think Turkey must respect human rights before entering the Union are also those who would support membership is 70%, or 20 points higher than that among those who do not consider this aspect important.

To understand the differences in support for Turkey's membership, we start by exploring the varying degrees of importance attached to these dimensions in each country. As shown in Table A1 (see Appendix A), the identity dimension is the most crucial and is also the one that differs the most among countries, with divergences as much as 1.5 points (on a 1–5 scale) in the degree of importance. Among those countries/regions in which the identity dimension is more significant, we find Poland, Hungary, Sweden, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Finland. At the other extreme, we find Cyprus, Greece, France, West Germany, Austria and Denmark (see Figure 3).

The second most important dimension is the instrumental one, which is similarly relevant for all member states, with small differences (0.5 points) in the degree of significance among individual countries/regions. Among those that attach more importance to this dimension, we find Sweden, Northern Ireland, Denmark, Poland, Ireland and Spain; at the other extreme are Cyprus, Austria, Greece, the Slovak Republic, East Germany and the Czech Republic (see Figure 4).

Finally, we find that the post-national dimension is the least important one in the attitudes of citizens towards Turkey's accession, although in the case of this dimension we are able to discriminate among countries, with differences of 1 point between the extremes (on a 1–5 scale). Among those countries/regions that attribute more importance to this post-national dimension are Northern Ireland, Sweden, Poland, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain; at the other extreme are Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, West Germany, Cyprus and Estonia (see Figure 5).

Figure 3. Mean importance of the identity dimension by country

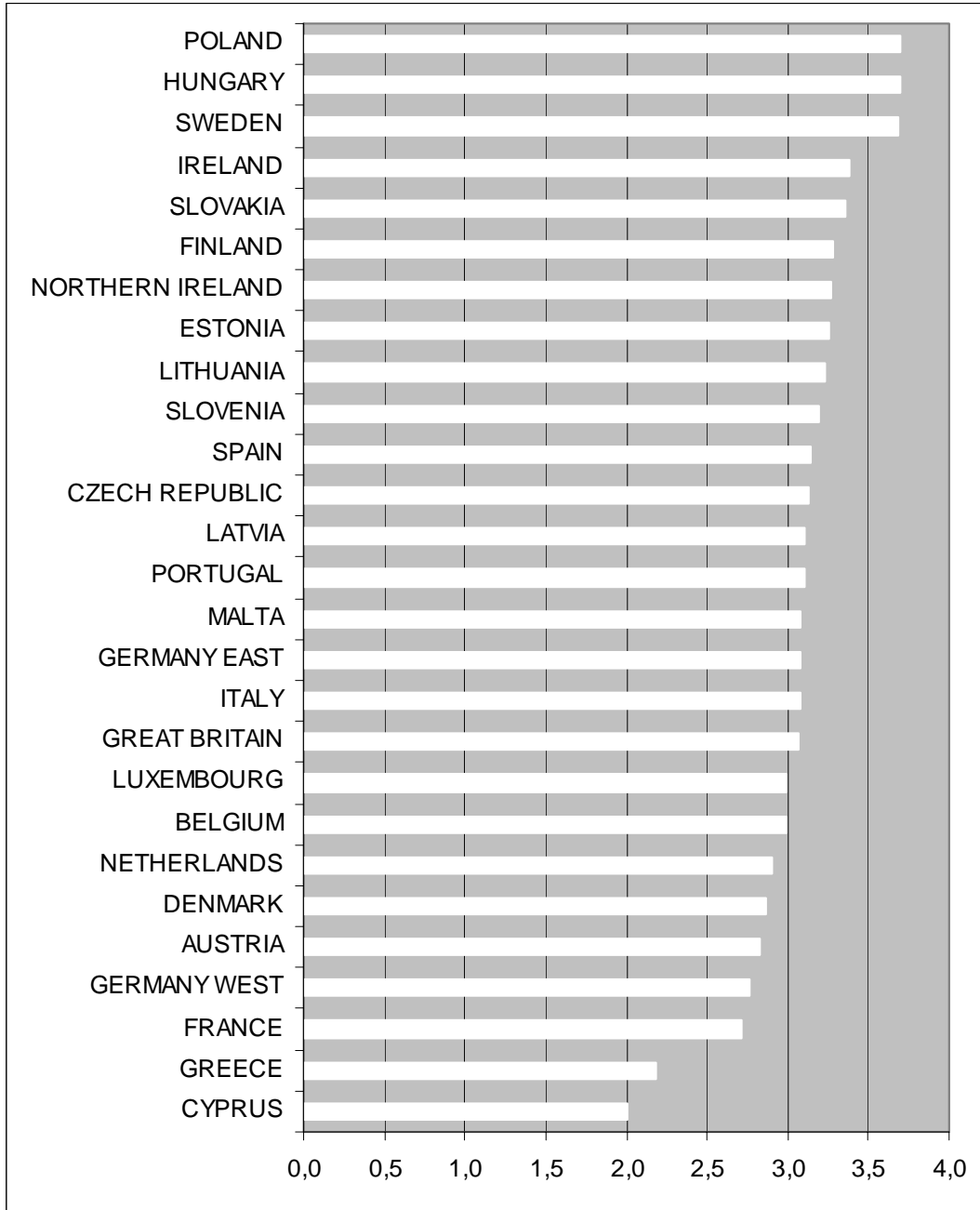


Figure 4. Mean importance of the instrumental dimension by country

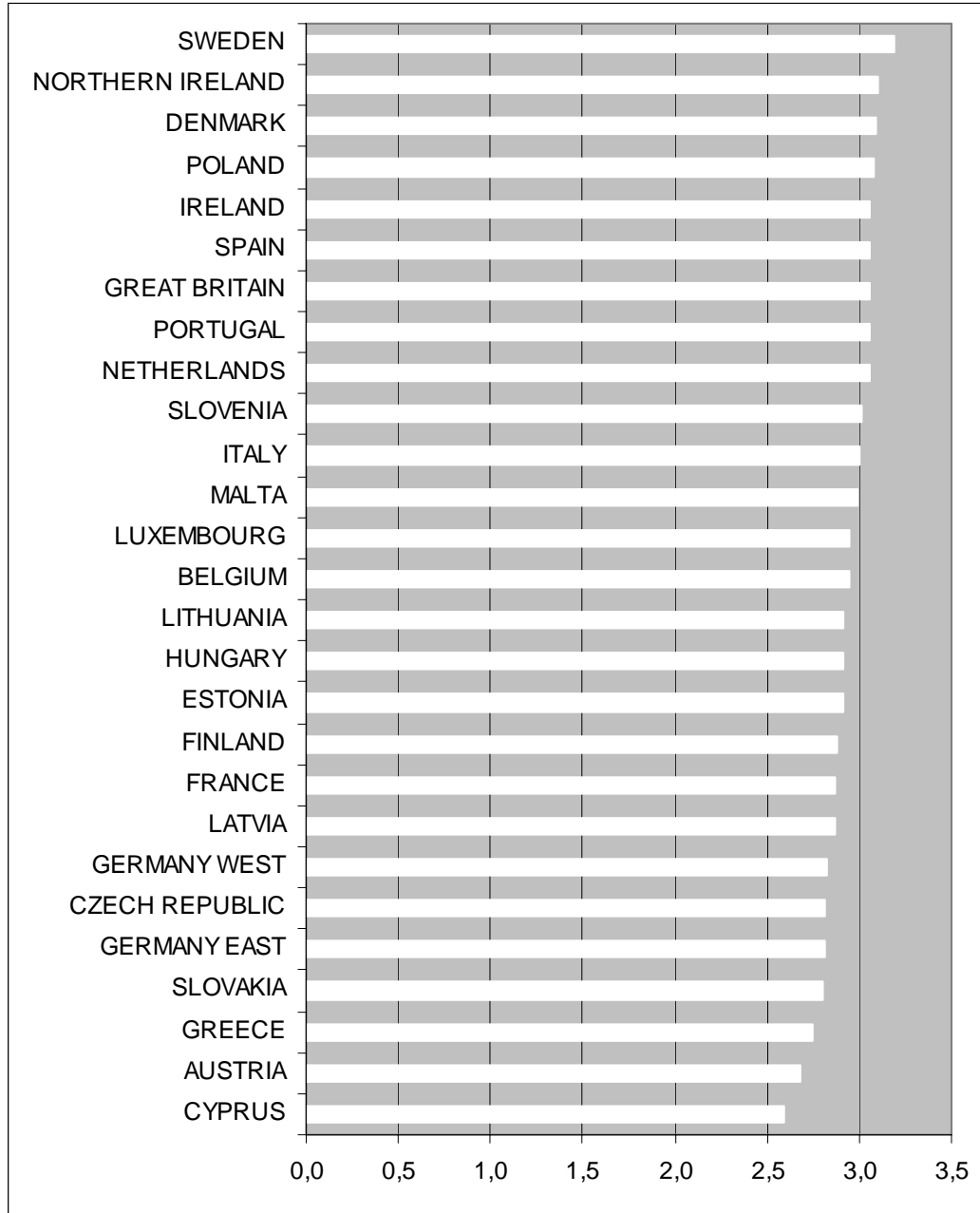
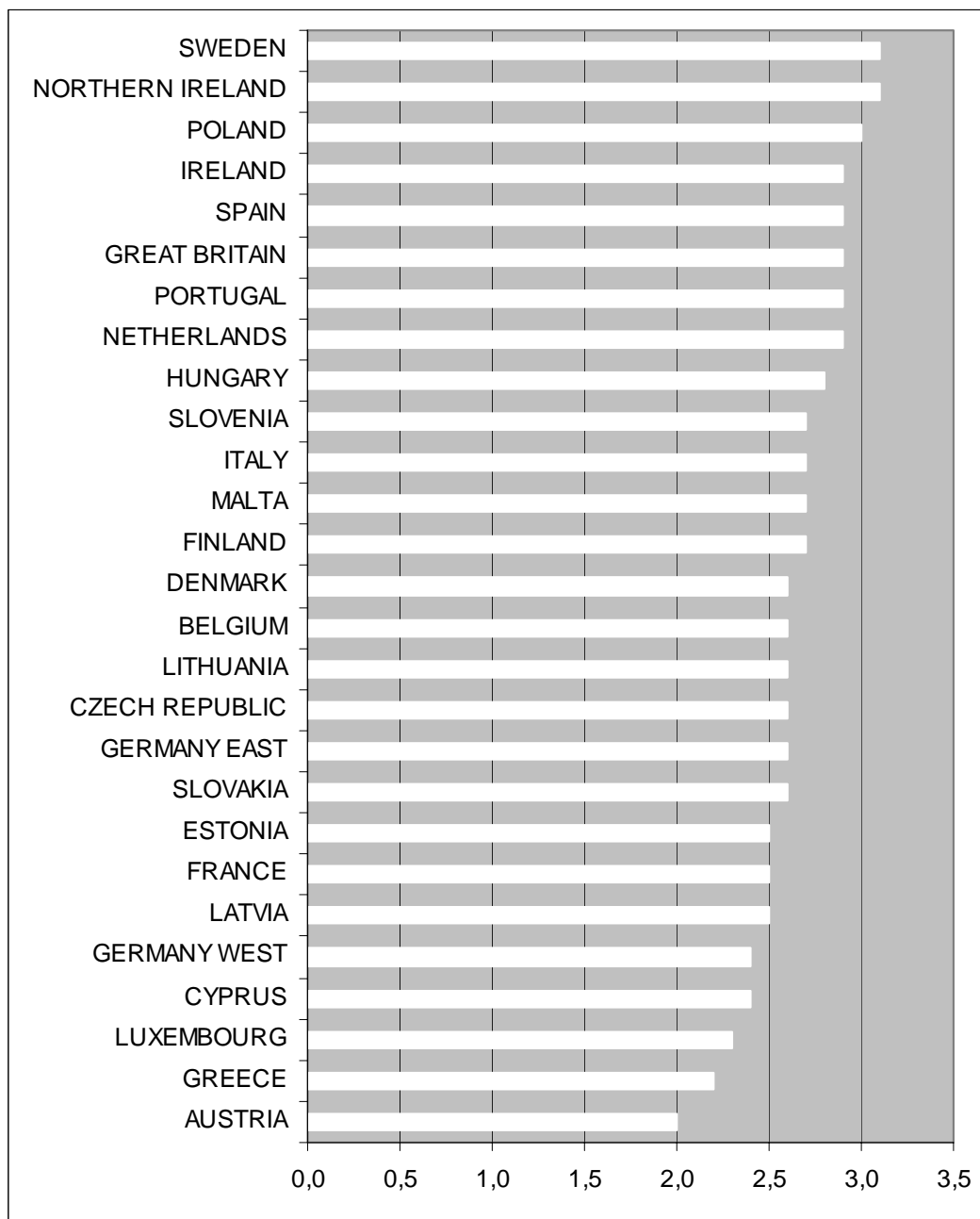


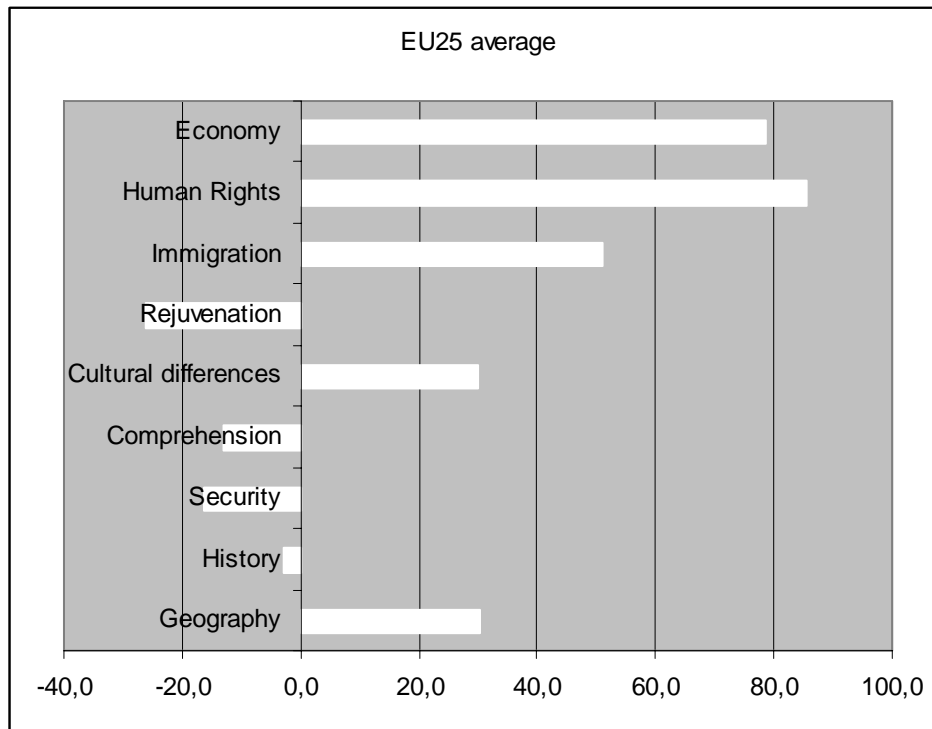
Figure 5. Mean importance of the post-national dimension by country



Looking in detail at the percentages of people who hold different attitudes towards Turkey, we see that at the EU-25 level (see Figure 6 and Table 4; see also Appendix C for the figure representing individual countries), there is a positive consensus about the perception that this country belongs to Europe because of its geography. Public opinion is divided, however, on the consideration of Turkey being part of Europe by virtue of its history. In 10 of the countries/regions, the negative perceptions are predominant (Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, East Germany, Greece, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Cyprus and the Czech Republic). In eight areas, the opinion that Turkey belongs to Europe also owing to its history is held by the majority (Spain, Ireland, Austria, Sweden, Northern Ireland, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic). In another eight countries, public opinion is fairly split between those who think that Turkey is part of Europe because of its history and those who do not share this

perception (Finland, Italy, Portugal, Great Britain, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia).

Figure 6. Net agreement on each aspect of attitude towards Turkey's membership (EU-25)



Source: EB64.2 (2005).

Table 4. Net agreement on each aspect of attitude towards Turkey's membership, by country

	Geography	History	Security	Comprehension	Cultural differences	Rejuvenation	Immigration	Human rights	Economy
Belgium	14	-14	-29	-16	26	-30	38	94	84
Denmark	12	-30	-6	-11	26	2	50	96	78
West Germany	4	-28	-38	-12	50	-32	54	88	78
East Germany	29	-20	-34	-24	32	-40	60	86	78
Greece	17	-74	-38	-54	54	-50	66	92	88
Spain	26	13	-4	8	22	20	58	82	76
Finland	32	8	-28	-4	23	-34	66	92	84
France	8	-26	-26	-24	26	-32	42	92	74
Ireland	46	28	-12	6	38	-6	58	94	84
Italy	20	0	-8	-18	29	-38	26	66	66
Luxembourg	22	-22	-44	-30	52	-52	10	92	78
Netherlands	20	-32	-8	0	-2	-26	32	94	74
Austria	6	18	-58	-53	66	-44	62	78	78
Portugal	30	-4	0	4	26	-12	42	74	68
Sweden	64	16	34	12	10	-22	38	98	82
Great Britain	28	-4	0	0	4	-22	36	88	74
Northern Ireland	42	34	12	30	-2	14	62	94	82
Cyprus	29	-76	-30	-32	44	-46	80	32	62
Czech Republic	32	-10	-24	-24	32	-52	56	88	78
Estonia	42	14	4	-16	52	-24	76	90	84
Hungry	52	50	-22	-2	16	-38	46	86	84
Latvia	30	-6	-18	-28	42	-38	66	84	78
Lithuania	36	6	-22	-24	49	-36	48	76	76
Malta	30	6	-12	-8	38	38	44	90	86
Poland	70	50	18	12	12	-18	62	89	84
Slovakia	44	14	-30	-28	30	-62	46	82	76
Slovenia	30	9	-14	-12	16	-24	50	90	86
<i>EU-25 average</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>-16.2</i>	<i>-12.9</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>-26.1</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>78.5</i>

Source: EB 64.2 (2005)

There is less division among member states regarding the view that Turkey's membership will not be very important for the rejuvenation of the EU's population. Europeans are split in West Germany and Ireland alone; only in Spain, Northern Ireland and Malta do we find larger percentages of those who think that the impact of Turkey's membership will be positive on this issue. Most EU citizens also agree that Turkey's membership will increase immigration to more developed EU countries: the consensus is positive in all countries, only being weaker in Luxembourg.

There are virtually no divisions among member states concerning their understanding that Turkey will have to improve its economy substantially before it can join the Union (we have already commented on the significance of this aspect).

Finally, on the indicators of post-national attitudes, Figure 6 shows that the consensus is negative regarding the perception that Turkey's membership will have a positive effect on mutual cultural understanding. In fact, most Europeans think that the cultural differences are too large to allow for Turkey's accession. Concerning mutual comprehension, public opinion is divided in Spain, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Great Britain and Malta; only in Sweden and Poland is there a majority of citizens who think that Turkey's membership will have a positive impact on mutual understanding. There are almost no differences among national public opinions on their view that the cultural differences are still too large. Only in the Netherlands, Great Britain and Northern Ireland are citizens split over this topic. There are virtually no divisions among member states regarding their understanding that Turkey will have to respect human rights before it can join the Union (although again, we must note that there are problems with this item in QA45).

Having examined the different dimensions and the importance given to them across the EU member states, we next consider the extent to which these dimensions explain support for Turkey's membership. In other words, which of these dimensions or aspects (or both) are relevant for explaining support for Turkey's membership in each country?

A logistic regression with these three dimensions as independent variables shows that they are quite relevant (Table 5). On average, they explain 58% of the variance in public support for Turkey's enlargement (60% in the EU-15 member states and 52% in the NMS-10). The dimensions are also relevant for the explanation of public assent in each individual country, and while a little less explicative in the NMS-10, they are still pertinent.

As the correlation analysis suggests, the post-national dimension is the most important one for explaining support for Turkey's membership, followed by the instrumental one and then the identity dimension in last place. Although this sequence is not maintained in all of the countries, in almost all of them the identity dimension comes last when attempting to clarify public support for membership (the only exception being Denmark). The instrumental dimension is the most important one, however, in the following countries: Greece, Spain, Ireland, Austria, Portugal, Great Britain, Cyprus, Hungary, Lithuania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia (see also Table 6).

Table 5. Logistic regression: Impact of attitudinal dimensions on support for Turkey's membership[†]

	EU-25	EU-15	NMS-10	Belgium	Denmark	West Germany	East Germany	Greece	Spain
Post-national	4.024***	4.126***	3.649***	3.343***	5.019***	6.164***	4.053***	3.173***	3.976***
Instrumental	3.284***	3.289***	3.801***	2.061***	1.876***	2.657***	2.387***	11.663***	6.473***
Identity	1.634***	1.689***	1.210***	1.854***	2.294***	1.793***	1.620***	1.716**	1.461**
N	21343	13583	7760	987	945	972	484	998	724
R2	.586	.597	.523	0.577	0.685	0.664	.630	.633	0.5844
	Finland	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Sweden
Post-national	3.690***	4.7***	3.322***	3.981***	4.557***	4.187***	4.077***	1.673***	3.799***
Instrumental	2.066***	4.185***	3.765***	2.735***	2.352***	2.575***	8.459***	2.895***	2.578***
Identity	1.61***	2.206***	1.713***	1.645***	2.001***	1.774***	2.112***	1.496***	1.610***
N	975	891	730	841	475	968	930	728	918
R2	0.517	0.66	0.49	0.516	0.585	0.612	0.746	0.231	0.547
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta
Post-national	3.778***	3.570***	1.962***	3.485***	3.045***	2.283	2.857***	2.813***	2.894***
Instrumental	4.015***	ns	4.862***	3.162***	3.007***	3.665***	2.795***	3.624***	2.614**
Identity	1.641***	1.474*	ns	1.402***	1.315***	1.373***	1.415***	1.38*	2.199***
N	810	217	478	1020	793	823	832	766	382
R2	0.552	0.269	0.34	0.512	0.465	0.432	0.393	0.432	0.503
	Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia						
Post-national	4.729***	3.404***	2.860***						
Instrumental	4.206***	4.758***	2.937***						
Identity	ns	1.253*	1.484***						
N	770	926	970						
R2	0.555	0.499	0.483						

[†] Odds ratios are reported instead of the beta coefficient. The odds ratios are comparable and can be translated into probabilities: (Odds)/(Odds+1).
Source: EB 64.2 (2005)

Table 6. Logistic regression: Impact of individual items in QA45 on support for Turkey's membership[†]

	EU-25	EU-15	NMS-10	Belgium	Denmark	West Germany	East Germany	Greece	Spain
Geography	2.343***	2.462***	1.450**	3.590***	3.284***	2.405*	2.518*	2.651**	ns
History	1.730**	1.657***	1.541***	1.749*	4.800***	2.000*	2.331*	ns	ns
Security	4.332***	4.604***	3.638***	2.220***	3.783***	3.648***	7.575***	18.987***	7.146***
Comprehension	4.188***	4.281***	4.111***	2.290***	9.478***	7.926***	3.267**	5.509***	6.175***
Cultural differences	.177***	.168***	.225***	.103***	.095***	.094***	.125***	.195***	.222***
Rejuvenation	2.193***	2.304***	2.111***	2.250***	ns	2.852***	ns	4.446***	3.527**
Immigration	.618***	.593***	.641***	ns	.482*	ns	ns	ns	ns
Human rights	1.201***	ns	1.470*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Economy	1.025***	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Constant	.107***	.101***	.117***	.183***	.021**	.068***	.127***	.044***	.069***
N	14799	9726	5073	881	568	800	406	870	382
R2	0.606	0.615	0.547	0.604	0.752	0.653	0.675	0.692	0.711
	Finland	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Sweden
Geography	ns	3.940***	4.357**	ns	ns	3.426***	ns	1.559*	6.850***
History	2.557	2.151*	ns	ns	6.212**	2.298***	13.371**	ns	ns
Security	2.296***	6.045***	5.088***	4.837***	6.286**	3.476***	8.306***	2.753***	2.396**
Comprehension	3.302***	4.045***	3.308**	5.962***	3.993*	3.287***	7.593**	2.654***	3.528***
Cultural differences	.178***	.132***	.140***	.193***	.063***	.170***	.104***	ns	.165***
Rejuvenation	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	1.948**	2.693**	1.678*	2.435***
Immigration	ns	.273***	.265**	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.504**
Human rights	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	8.199*	ns	ns
Economy	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	10.641*	2.914**	ns
Constant	.130***	.094***	.166*	.095***	ns	.301*	.000***	.150***	ns
N	829	621	330	596	293	688	761	501	590
R2	0.49	0.677	0.637	0.528	0.654	0.607	0.762	0.297	0.568

Table 6. Continued

	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungry	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta
Geography	2.431*		ns	ns	2.440*	1.923*	ns	ns	3.287*
History	ns		ns	1.943**	ns	ns	1.735*	ns	3.798**
Security	6.171***		15.793***	3.374***	4.771***	3.433***	ns	4.323***	ns
Comprehension	3.031**		6.789***	4.352***	2.592**	2.565***	6.541***	6.891***	4.567*
Cultural differences	.297***		ns	.273***	.114***	.281***	.175***	ns	.238**
Rejuvenation	.650**		ns	2.182**	1.801*	2.271**	2.243**	ns	ns
Immigration	.233***		ns	ns	ns	.551*	ns	ns	.194**
Human rights	ns		ns	7.455***	ns	ns	ns	4.651*	ns
Economy	ns		ns	ns	ns	4.755**	ns	.168*	ns
Constant	.134***		.001***	.032***	ns	.284**	.233***	.084*	.136*
N	441	79	386	733	495	563	493	374	157
R2	0.636		0.551	0.55	0.566	0.432	0.456	0.532	0.628
	Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia						
Geography	ns	ns	1.771*						
History	ns	1.819*	1.912**						
Security	4.478***	3.380***	2.506***						
Comprehension	4.436***	5.901***	3.003***						
Cultural differences	.155***	.561*	.187***						
Rejuvenation	1.981*	2.577***	2.018**						
Immigration	ns	.328***	.557*						
Human rights	ns	2.378*	ns						
Economy	ns	ns	3.170*						
Constant	.144**	.112***	.091***						
N	450	706	766						
R2	0.585	0.545	0.519						

† Odds ratios are reported instead of the beta coefficient. The odds ratios are comparable and can be translated into probabilities: (Odds)/(Odds+1).

Source: EB 64.2 (2005)

Conclusions

Having examined the available empirical evidence on attitudes towards Turkey's membership of the EU, we can offer the following conclusions.

- First, support for Turkish membership is not only low, it is also declining. Whereas accession candidates from the Western Balkans have benefited from increased public support for enlargement as a consequence of the 2004 enlargement Turkey has been an exception to this trend. Turkish membership is proving to be the least popular among recent EU enlargement processes.
- Second, we show that public support for Turkish membership can be understood along three different dimensions: instrumental, identitarian and post-national (or civic). In each of these dimensions, citizens may find different arguments for being for or against Turkey's accession. We show that the publics in different EU member states and regions mix the three dimensions in varying ways.
- Third, we find that supporters for Turkish accession are mostly counted among the ranks of those having a post-national vision of the EU. Conversely, those against Turkish accession are more likely to be so departing from identity-related arguments. We also find that the utilitarian dimension is the least important of the three.

The policy implications of our findings can be summarised as follows:

- First, since public support for enlargement is increasingly considered a key variable in determining the EU's 'absorption capacity', it seems evident that policy-makers need to pay more attention not only to the accession negotiations themselves, but also to the elements determining public support for or opposition to Turkish accession.
- Second, given that public opinion remains structured along national lines, it does not easily allow for the emergence of a much-needed EU-wide debate. The debate about Turkey's accession is and will continue to be a constitutive debate about European identity and values. Yet the weakness of the European public sphere implies that consensus on Turkey's membership will be difficult to reach. A strategy to 'Europeanise' the national debates on Turkey's membership may thus be crucial for both those in favour and those against. But because accession will be dealt with by unanimity, and taking into account that negative sentiments prevail in a good number of countries, this strategy is more critical for the former than for the latter.
- Third, since the instrumental dimension is not central to the debate, a strategy highlighting the likely benefits of Turkish membership may hardly impress those already against Turkey's accession. With accession lying a decade ahead, the sorts of conclusions we may derive about the likely impact of membership on budgets, the movement of people, etc., will at best be probabilistic and never conclusive. Therefore, we suggest that those in favour of Turkish membership should be more ready to show that there are more reasons to support accession despite its likely costs and not merely because of its benefits.

As has been the case with preceding enlargement rounds, the net balance of membership for both the EU and the acceding countries can only be properly assessed 20 years after accession, once the full benefits have been realised. Spain is a good case in point (Piedrafita et al., 2006). Had the decision on Spanish membership been taken based on the (overwhelmingly negative) assessment of the costs, Spain would never have become a member state.

Detailed impact assessments and prospective studies about the likely costs and benefits of Turkish membership are of course an essential tool for policy-makers to prepare both parties (the EU and Turkey) for accession. Still, as membership will not solely be settled on cost/benefit grounds, policy-makers should pay more attention to the way the debate about EU values is framed. Thus, those in favour of Turkish accession may do well to devote more time and energy to try to frame the debate in post-national terms.

The more the discourse on Turkey is played along identity lines, as we have argued, the more likely it is that support will remain low. Conversely, the more the discussion about Turkey is held and justified along post-national arguments, the more likely it is that support will be high. Therefore, whether those against Turkish accession tend to frame the debate in terms of European identity, those in favour of Turkey's membership should be more ready to justify their position in terms of the European values embodied in TEU Arts. 49 and 6.1, and the need to treat accession candidates objectively and according to the same standards. Jon Elster (1991) has defined "arguing" as the act of "engaging in communication for the purpose of persuading an opponent, i.e. to make [the] other change beliefs about factual or normative matters". To us, it is evident that Turkish membership needs more arguing and maybe a bit less bargaining.

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Appendix A. Tables

Table A1. Historical trends: Net support for Turkey's membership among EU-15 member states (supporters minus contesters)

	EB 54.1 (2000)	EB 56.2 (2001)	EB 57.1 (2002)	EB 58.1 (2002)
EU-15	-18	-12	-16	-17
Belgium	-31	-22	-19	-25
Denmark	-20	-24	-21	-33
Germany	-33	-22	-26	-26
Greece	-41	-39	-49	-49
Spain	18	16	16	5
France	-41	-41	-45	-41
Italy	-14	-11	-27	-15
Luxembourg	-40	-30	-32	-29
Netherlands	1	0	-9	-12
Austria	-42	-25	-21	-29
Portugal	10	20	22	14
Finland	-26	-30	-20	-33
Sweden	-9	2	-10	-10
United Kingdom	-2	7	1	4

Sources: Eurobarometer surveys 54.1 (2000), 56.2 (2001), 57.1 (2002) and 58.1 (2002).

Table A2. Mean importance of the post-national, instrumental and identitarian dimensions in support for Turkey's membership, by country (1–5 scale)[†]

	Post-national attitudes	Instrumental attitudes	Identity attitudes
Cyprus	2.4	2.6	2.0
Greece	2.2	2.7	2.2
France	2.5	2.9	2.7
West Germany	2.4	2.8	2.8
Austria	2.0	2.7	2.8
Denmark	2.6	3.1	2.9
Netherlands	2.9	3.1	2.9
Belgium	2.6	2.9	3.0
Luxembourg	2.3	2.9	3.0
Great Britain	2.9	3.1	3.1
Italy	2.7	3.0	3.1
East Germany	2.6	2.8	3.1

Table A2. Continued

Malta	2.7	3.0	3.1
Portugal	2.9	3.1	3.1
Latvia	2.5	2.9	3.1
Czech Republic	2.6	2.8	3.1
Spain	2.9	3.1	3.1
Slovenia	2.7	3.0	3.2
Lithuania	2.6	2.9	3.2
Estonia	2.5	2.9	3.3
Northern Ireland	3.1	3.1	3.3
Finland	2.7	2.9	3.3
Slovakia	2.6	2.8	3.4
Ireland	2.9	3.1	3.4
Sweden	3.1	3.2	3.7
Hungary	2.8	2.9	3.7
Poland	3.0	3.1	3.7
Average mean	2.7	2.9	3.1

† All differences are statistically significant at the 0.005 level (ANOVA).
Source: Authors' calculations based on Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Appendix B. Summary of SPSS Outputs (Contingency Tables)

Table B1. Country * Q44_member_Turkey01

		Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
		0	1	
Belgium	Count	616	371	987
	% of country	62.4	37.6	100
	Adjusted residuals	3.5	-3.5	–
Denmark	Count	610	336	946
	% of country	64.5	35.5	100
	Adjusted residuals	4.7	-4.7	–
West Germany	Count	767	197	964
	% of country	79.6	20.4	100
	Adjusted residuals	14.4	-14.4	–
East Germany	Count	350	139	489
	% of country	71.6	28.4	100
	Adjusted residuals	6.5	-6.5	–
Greece	Count	787	201	988
	% of country	79.7	20.3	100
	Adjusted residuals	14.6	-14.6	–
Spain	Count	331	411	742
	% of country	44.6	55.4	100
	Adjusted residuals	-7.0	7.0	–
Finland	Count	661	316	977
	% of country	67.7	32.3	100
	Adjusted residuals	6.8	-6.8	–
France	Count	681	209	890
	% of country	76.5	23.5	100
	Adjusted residuals	11.9	-11.9	–
Ireland	Count	402	335	737
	% of country	54.5	45.5	100
	Adjusted residuals	-1.4	1.4	–
Italy	Count	572	270	842
	% of country	67.9	32.1	100
	Adjusted residuals	6.5	-6.5	–

Table B1. Continued

Luxembourg	Count	378	96	474
	% of country	79.7	20.3	100
	Adjusted residuals	10.1	-10.1	–
Netherlands	Count	541	428	969
	% of country	55.8	44.2	100
	Adjusted residuals	-0.8	0.8	–
Austria	Count	813	111	924
	% of country	88.0	12.0	100
	Adjusted residuals	19.3	-19.3	–
Portugal	Count	378	402	780
	% of country	48.5	51.5	100
	Adjusted residuals	-4.9	4.9	–
Sweden	Count	424	494	918
	% of country	46.2	53.8	100
	Adjusted residuals	-6.8	6.8	–
Great Britain	Count	432	383	815
	% of country	53.0	47.0	100
	Adjusted residuals	-2.4	2.4	–
Northern Ireland	Count	91	130	221
	% of country	41.2	58.8	100
	Adjusted residuals	-4.8	4.8	–
Cyprus	Count	402	79	481
	% of country	83.6	16.4	100
	Adjusted residuals	11.9	-11.9	–
Czech Republic	Count	664	350	1.014
	% of country	65.5	34.5	100
	Adjusted residuals	5.5	-5.5	–
Estonia	Count	533	271	804
	% of country	66.3	33.7	100
	Adjusted residuals	5.4	-5.4	–
Hungary	Count	427	409	836
	% of country	51.1	48.9	100
	Adjusted residuals	-3.6	3.6	–
Latvia	Count	525	321	846
	% of country	62.1	37.9	100
	Adjusted residuals	3.0	-3.0	–

Table B1. Continued

Lithuania	Count	511	271	782
	% of country	65.3	34.7	100
	Adjusted residuals	4.7	-4.7	–
Malta	Count	201	195	396
	% of country	50.8	49.2	100
	Adjusted residuals	-2.6	2.6	–
Poland	Count	368	416	784
	% of country	46.9	53.1	100
	Adjusted residuals	-5.8	5.8	–
Slovakia	Count	618	310	928
	% of country	66.6	33.4	100
	Adjusted residuals	6.0	-6.0	–
Slovenia	Count	461	510	971
	% of country	47.5	52.5	100
	Adjusted residuals	-6.2	6.2	–

$X^2 = 36664^{***}$

Phi = .381^{***}

V Cramer = .381^{***}

Source: Author's calculations.

Table B2. Q45_Tk_geography01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_geography01	0	Count	6,776	1,135	7,911
		% of row	85.7	14.3	100
		Adjusted residuals	51.2	-51.2	–
	1	Count	6,022	5,988	12,010
		% of row	50.1	49.9	100
		Adjusted residuals	-51.2	51.2	–
Total	Count	12,798	7,123	19,921	
	% of row	64.2	35.8	100	

$X^2 = 2618.271^{***}$

Phi = .363^{***}

V Cramer = .363^{***}

Source: Author's calculations.

Table B3. Q45_Tk_history01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_history01	0	Count	8,474	1,872	10,346
		% of row	81.9	18.1	100
		Adjusted residuals	53.5	-53.5	–
	1	Count	4,064	4,945	9,009
		% of row	45.1	5.9	100
		Adjusted residuals	-53.5	53.5	–
Total	Count	12,538	6,817	19,365	
	% of row	64.8	35.2	100	

$X^2 = 2857.673^{***}$

Phi = .384^{***}

V Cramer = .384^{***}

Source: Author's calculations.

Table B4. Q45_Tk_security01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_security01	0	Count	9,735	1,340	11,075
		% of row	87.9	12.1	100
		Adjusted residuals	78.4	-78.4	–
	1	Count	2,639	5,366	8,005
		% of row	33.0	67.0	100
		Adjusted residuals	-78.4	78.4	–
Total		Count	12,374	6,706	19,080
		% of row	64.9	35.1	100

$X^2 = 6151.610^{***}$
 Phi = .568***
 V Cramer = .568***
 Source: Author's calculations.

Table B5. Q45_Tk_comprehension01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_comprehension01	0	Count	9,587	1,237	10,824
		% of row	88.6	11.4	100
		Adjusted residuals	78.0	-78.0	–
	1	Count	2,924	5,543	8,467
		% of row	34.5	65.5	100
		Adjusted residuals	-78.0	78.0	–
Total		Count	12,511	6,780	19,291
		% of row	64.9	35.1	100

$X^2 = 6086.152^{***}$
 Phi = .562***
 V Cramer = .562***
 Source: Author's calculations.

Table B6. Q45_Tk_diff_cult01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_diff_cult01	0	Count	2,666	4,359	7,025
		% of row	38.0	62.0	100
		Adjusted residuals	-60.9	60.9	–
	1	Count	10,198	2,384	12,582
		% of row	81.1	18.9	100
		Adjusted residuals	60.9	-60.9	–
Total		Count	12,864	6,743	19,607
		% of row	65.6	34.4	100

$X^2 = 3711.720^{***}$
 Phi = -.435***
 V Cramer = .435***
 Source: Author's calculations.

Table B7. Q45_Tk_rejuvenation01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_rejuvenation01	0	Count	9,230	2,282	11,512
		% of row	80.2	19.8	100
		Adjusted residuals	52.6	-52.6	–
	1	Count	2,717	3,812	6,529
		% of row	41.6	58.4	100
		Adjusted residuals	-52.6	52.6	–
Total		Count	11,947	6,094	18,041
		% of row	66.2	33.8	100

$X^2 = 2769.717^{***}$
Phi = .392***
V Cramer = .392***
Source: Author's calculations.

Table B8. Q45_Tk_immigration01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_immigration01	0	Count	2,924	2,313	5,237
		% of row	55.8	44.2	100
		Adjusted residuals	-16.6	16.6	–
	1	Count	9,797	4,484	14,281
		% of row	68.6	31.4	100
		Adjusted residuals	16.6	-16.6	–
Total		Count	12,721	6,797	19,518
		% of row	65.2	34.8	100

$X^2 = 275.229^{***}$
Phi = -.119***
V Cramer = .119***
Source: Author's calculations.

Table B9. Q45_Tk_human_rights01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_human_rights01	0	Count	1,211	300	1,511
		% of row	80.1	19.9	100
		Adjusted residuals	13.4	-13.4	–
	1	Count	11,737	6,908	18,645
		% of row	62.9	37.1	100
		Adjusted residuals	-13.4	13.4	–
Total		Count	12,948	7,208	20,156
		% of row	64.2	35.8	100

$X^2 = 179.910^{***}$
Phi = .094***
V Cramer = .094***
Source: Author's calculations.

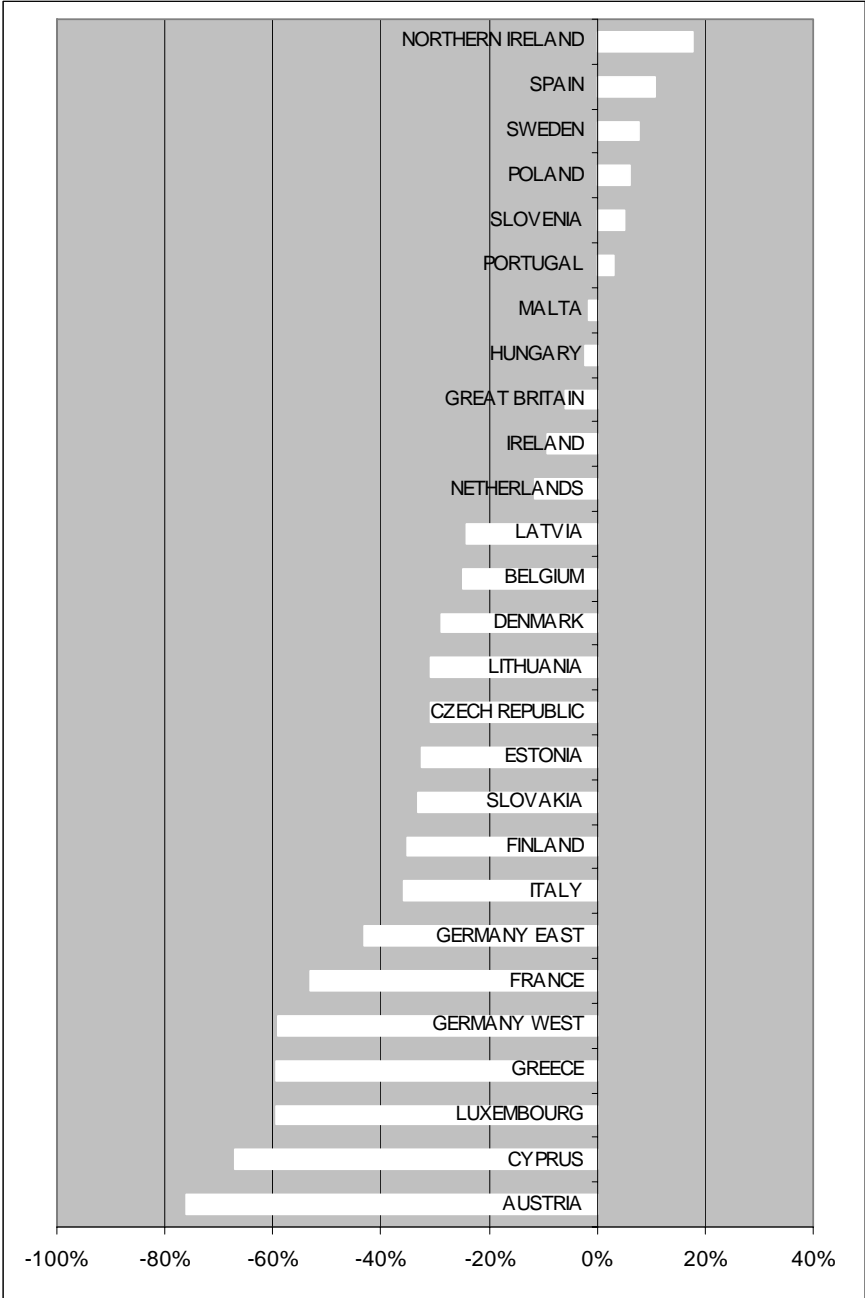
Table B10. Q45_Tk_economy01 * Q44_member_Turkey01

			Q44_member_Turkey01		Total
			0	1	
Q45_Tk_economy01	0	Count	1,539	807	2,346
		% of row	65.6	34.4	100
		Adjusted residuals	1.3	-1.3	–
	1	Count	11,002	6,116	17,118
		% of row	64.3	35.7	100
		Adjusted residuals	-1.3	1.3	–
Total	Count	12,541	6,923	19,464	
	% of row	64.4	35.6	100	

$X^2 = 1.591$ ns
 Phi = .009 ns
 V Cramer = .009 ns
 Source: Author's calculations.

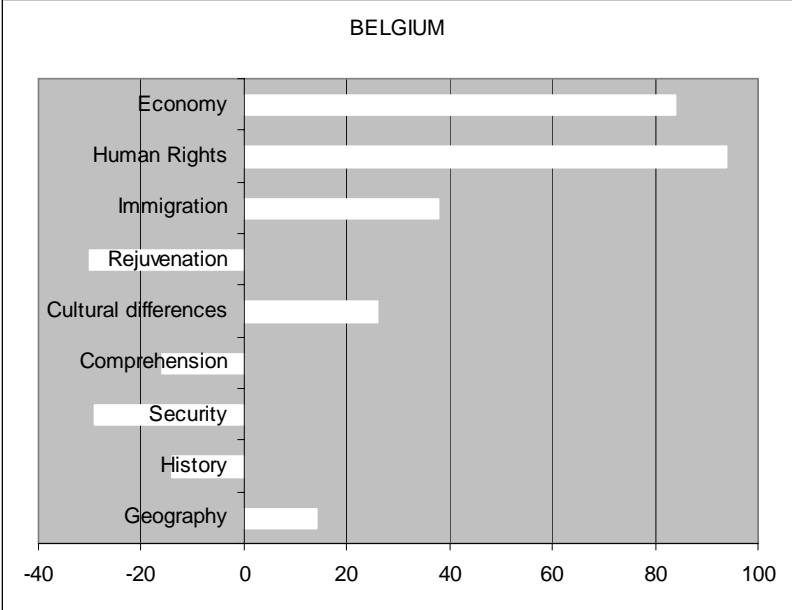
Appendix C. Figures

Figure C1. Net support for Turkey in current member states (supporters minus contesters)



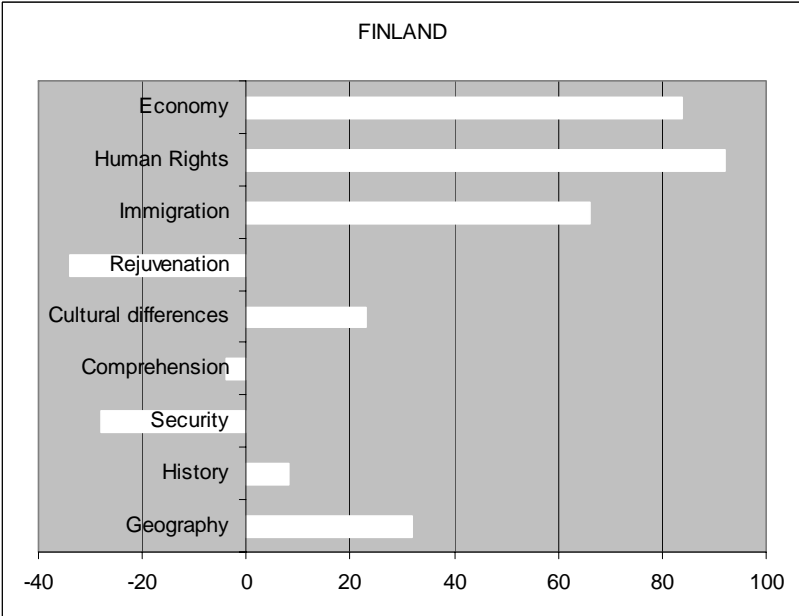
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C2. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Belgium



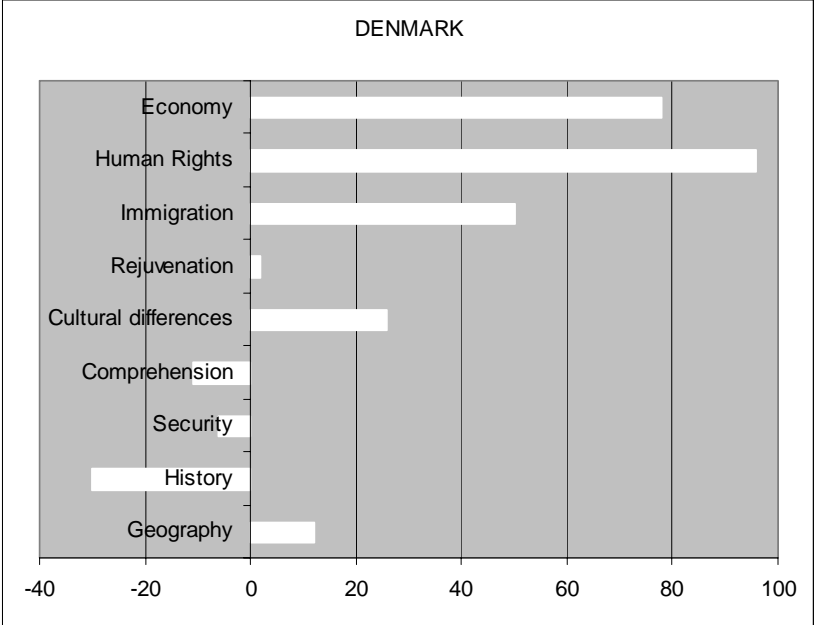
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C3. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Finland



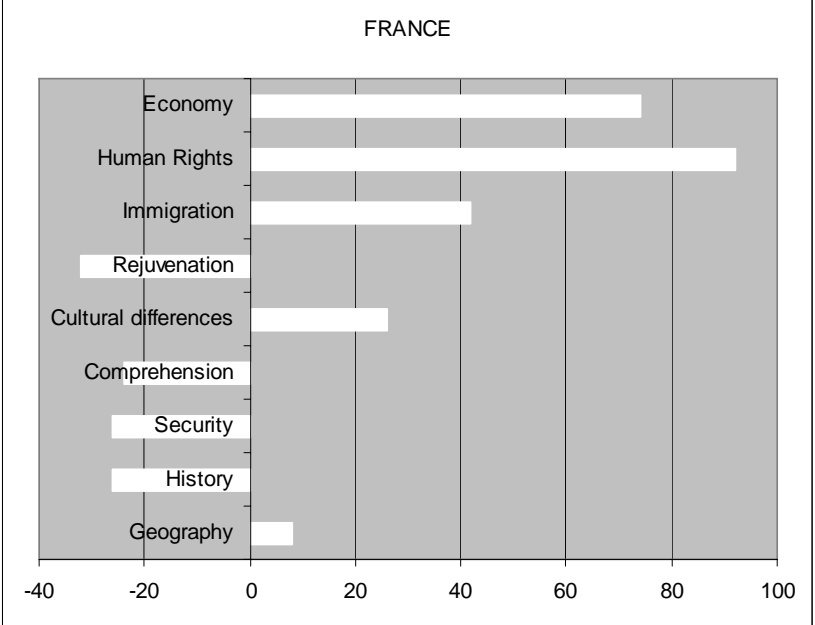
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C4. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Denmark



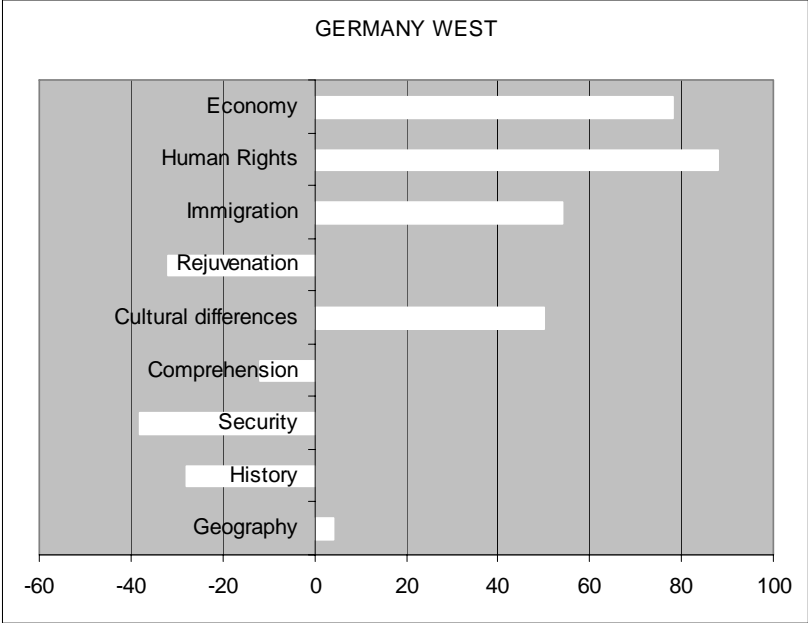
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C5. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in France



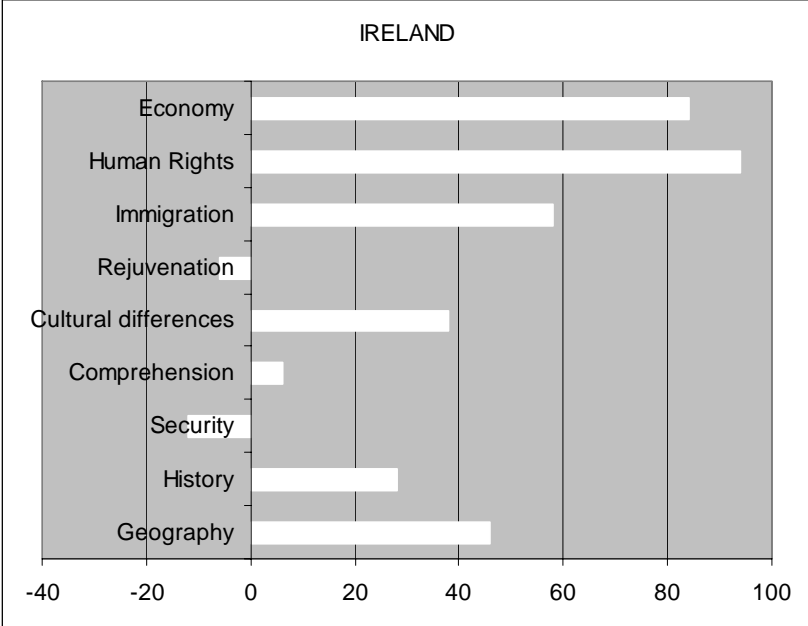
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C6. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in West Germany



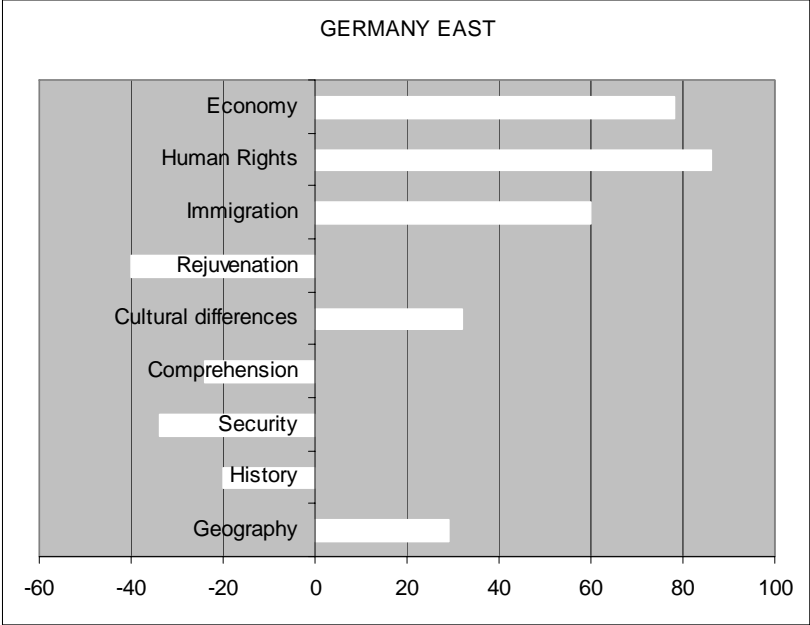
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C7. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Ireland



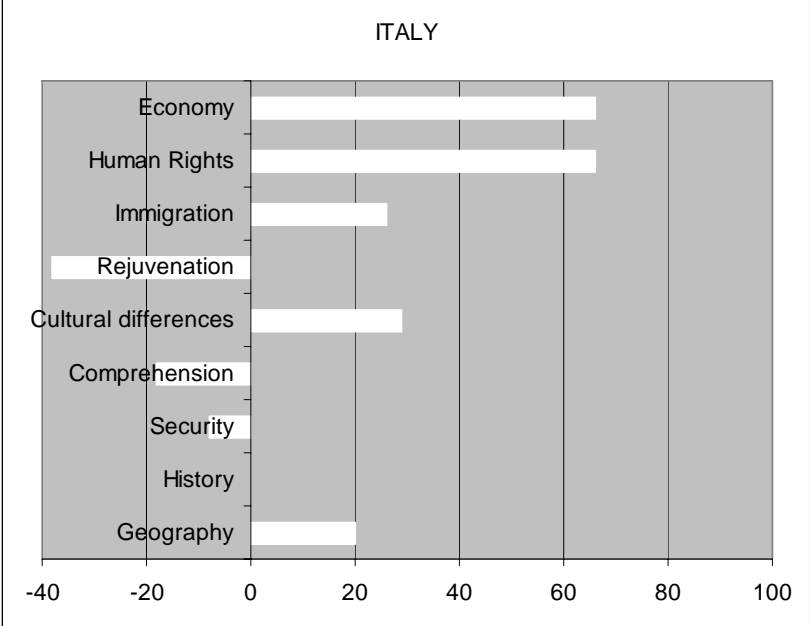
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C8. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in East Germany



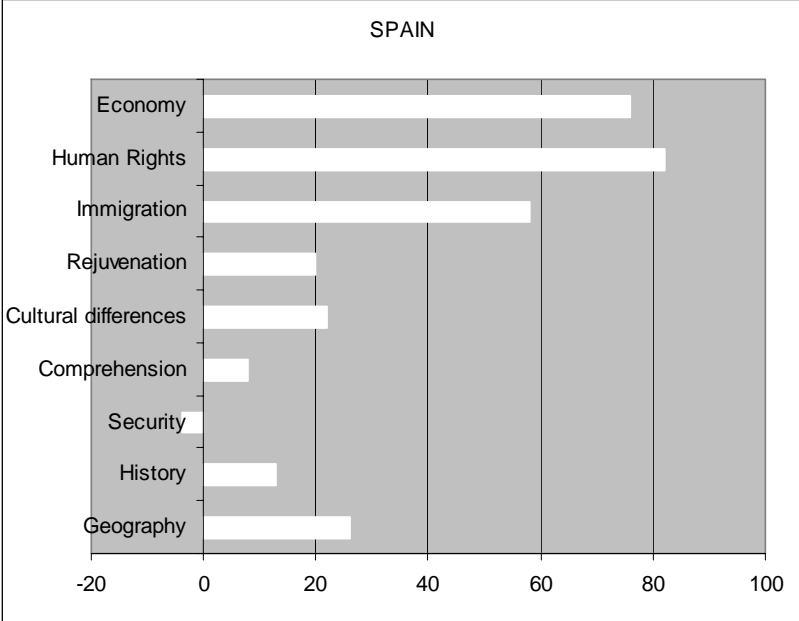
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C9. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Italy



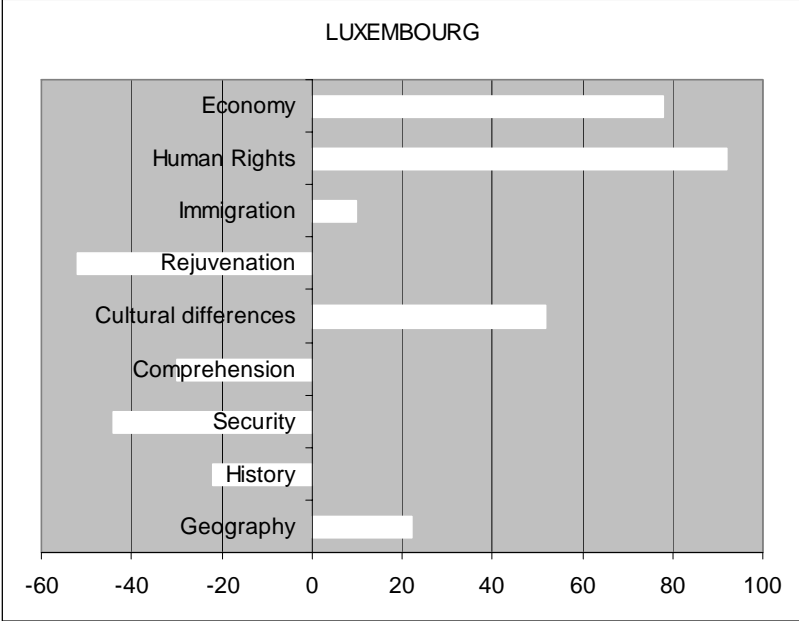
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C10. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Spain



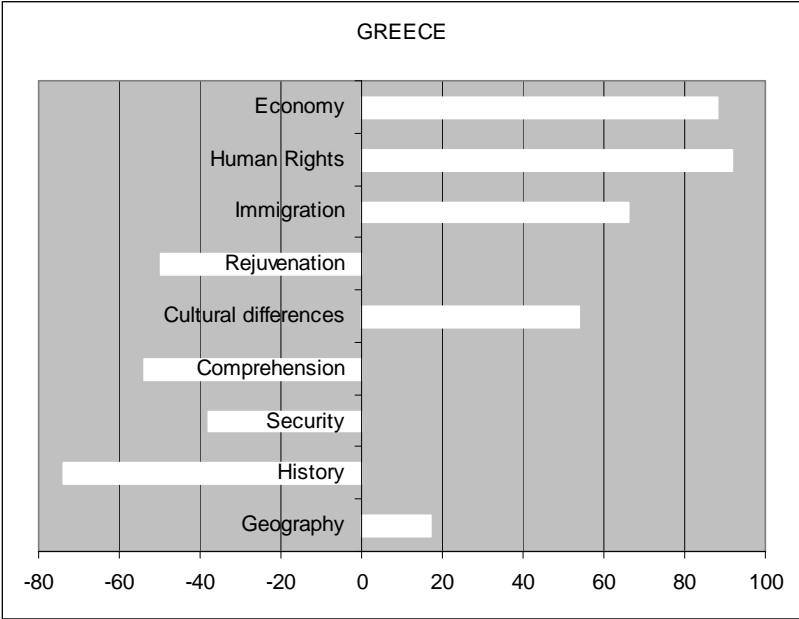
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C11. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Luxembourg



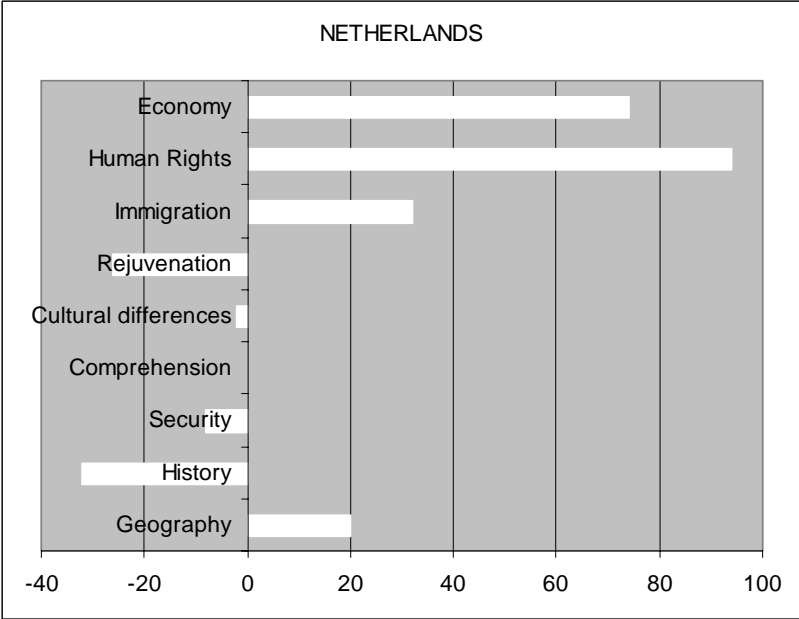
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C12. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Greece



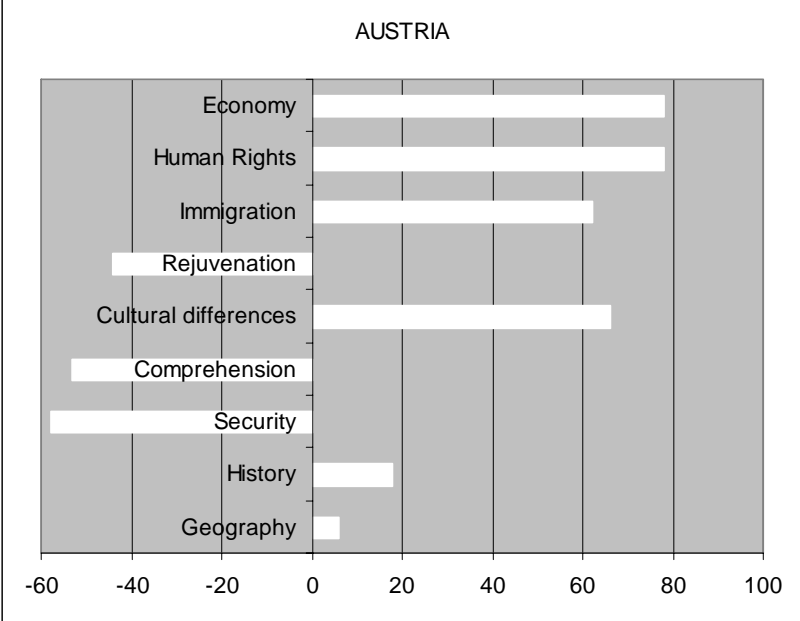
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C13. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in the Netherlands



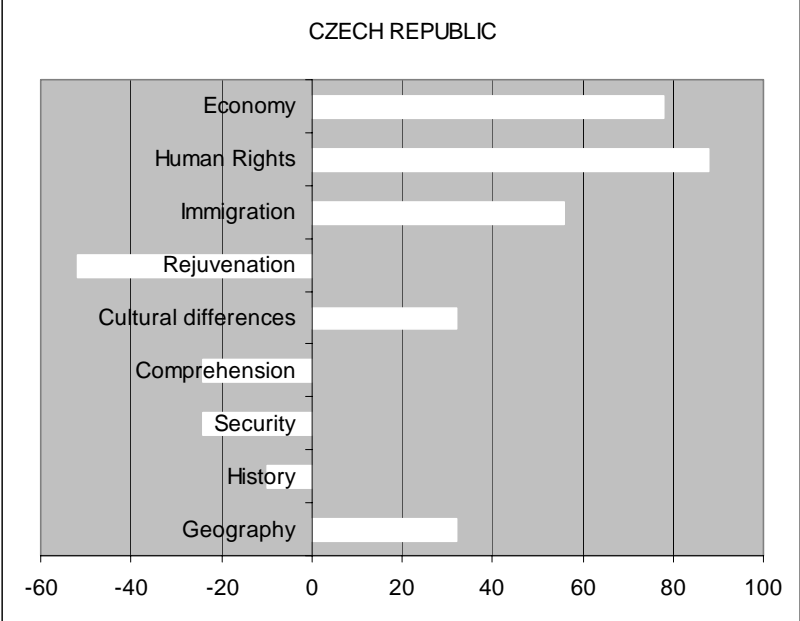
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C14. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Austria



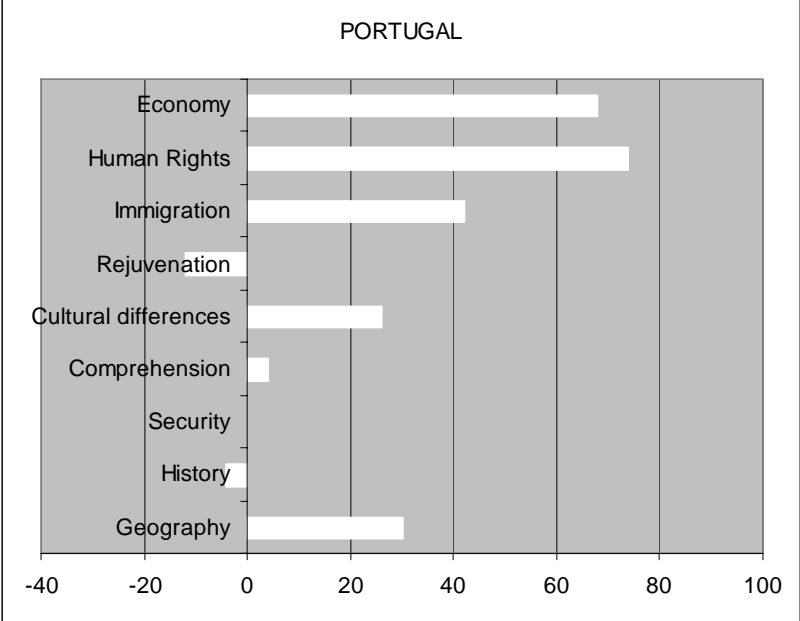
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C15. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in the Czech Republic



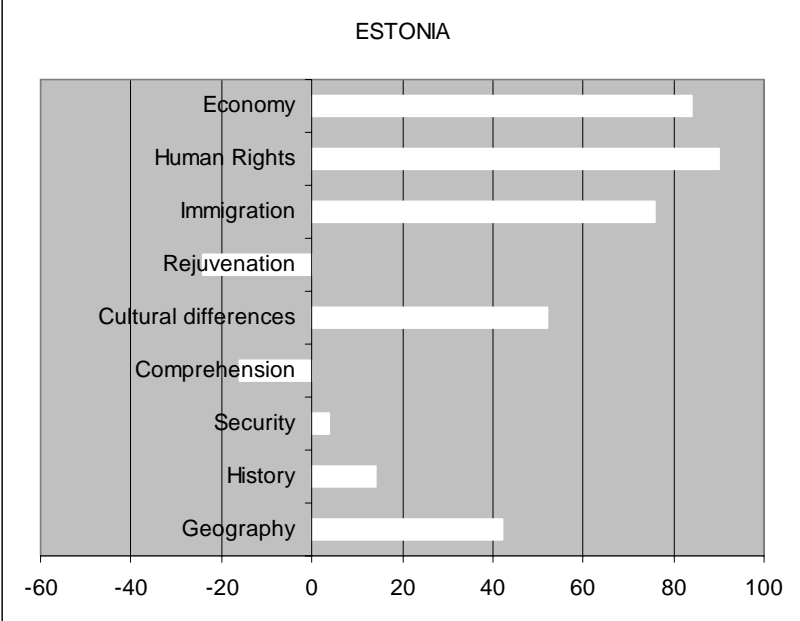
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C16. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Portugal



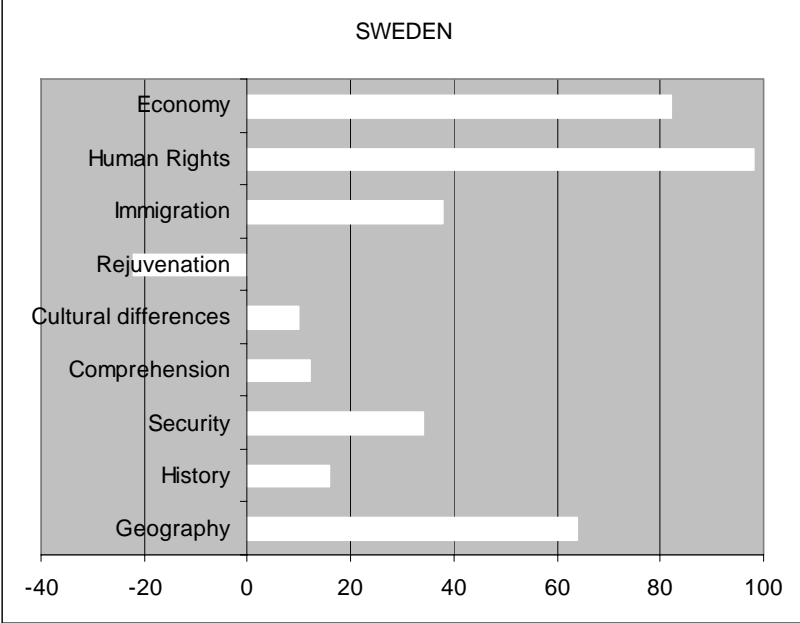
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C17. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Estonia



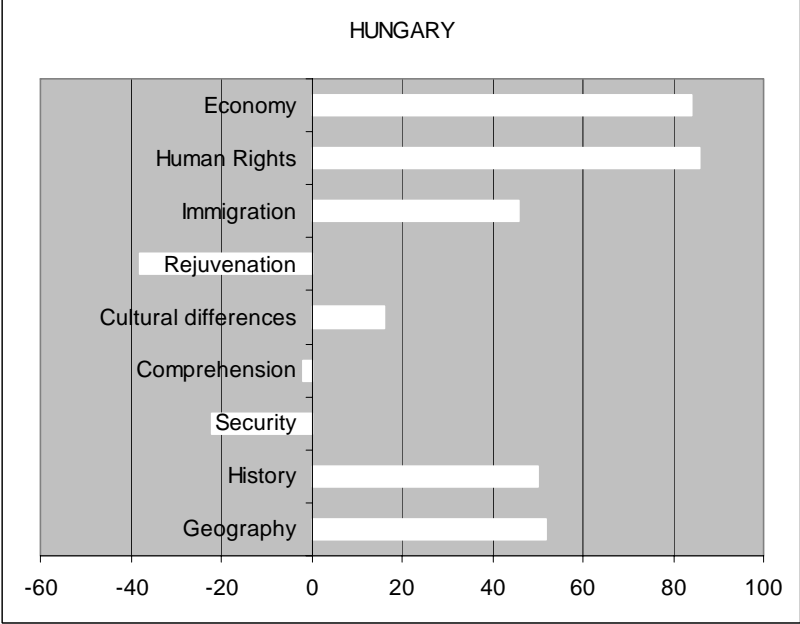
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C18. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Sweden



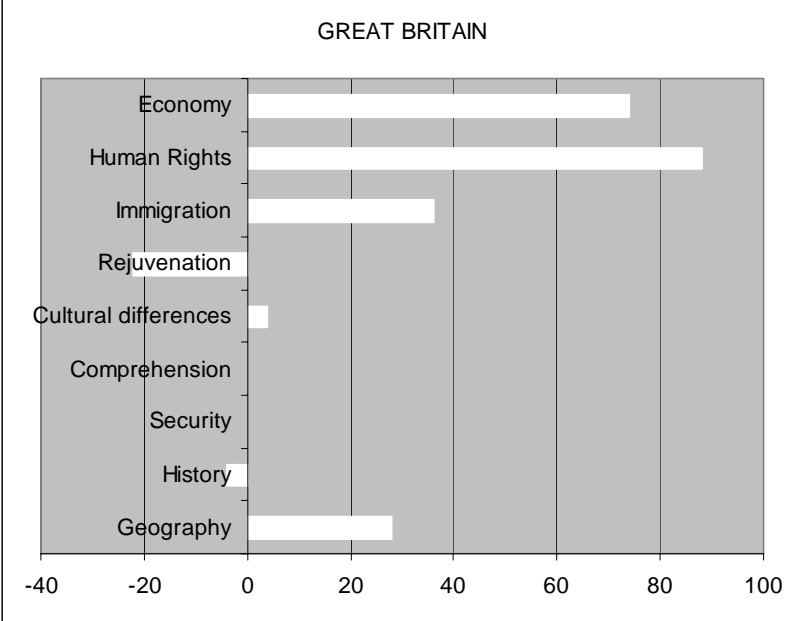
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C19. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Hungary



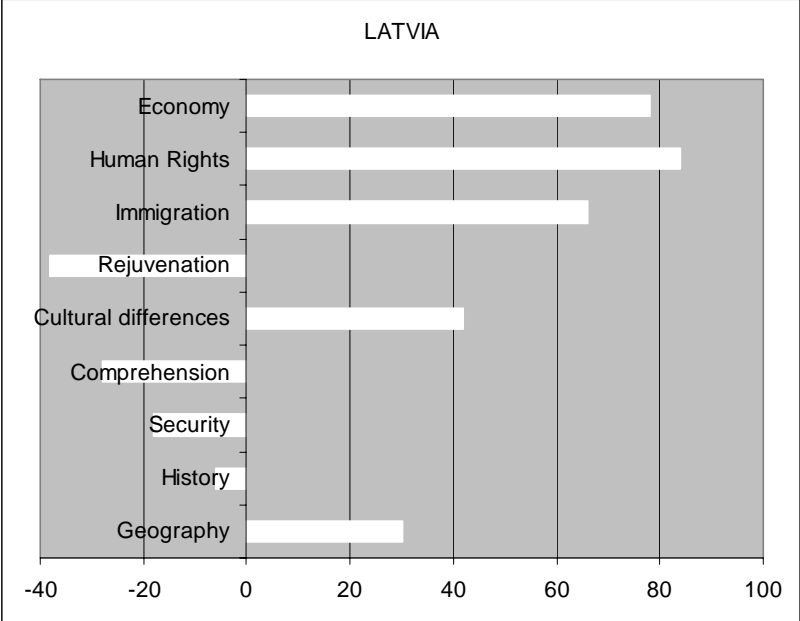
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C20. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Great Britain



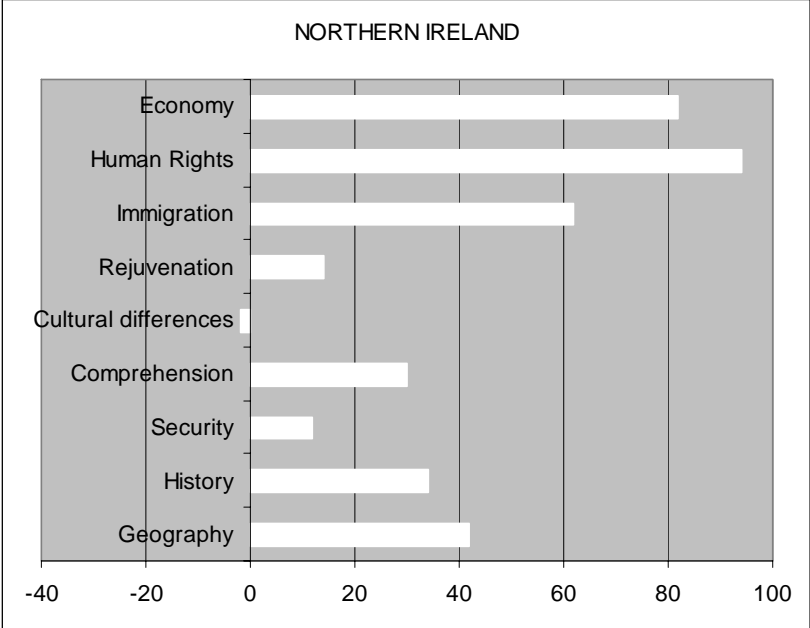
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C21. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Latvia



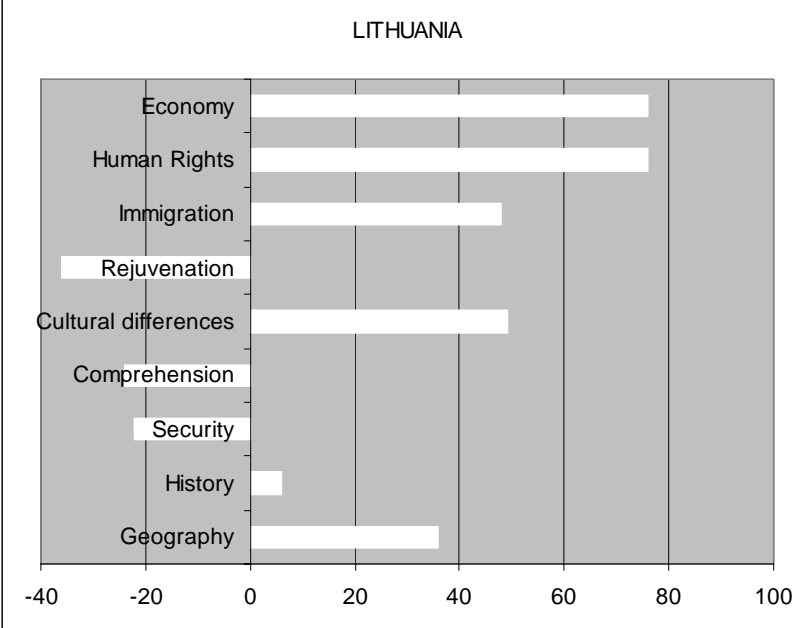
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C22. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Northern Ireland



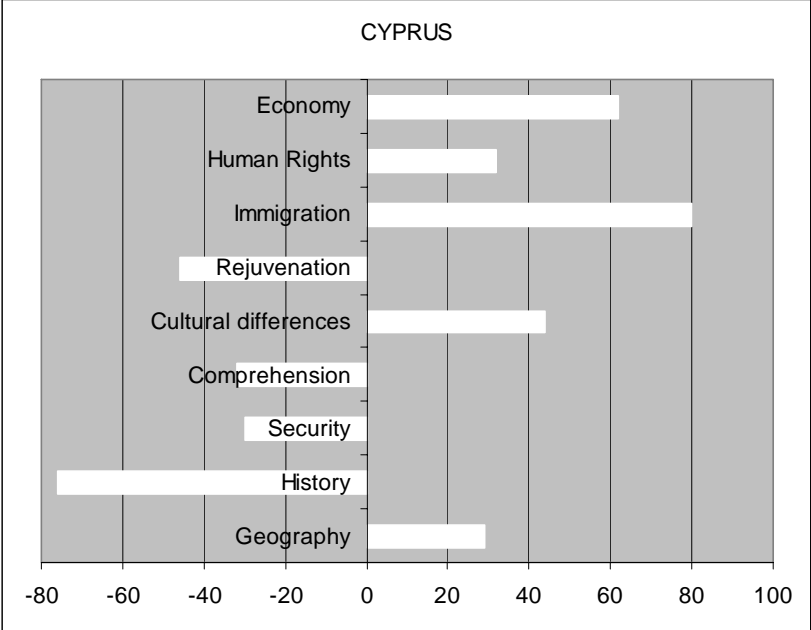
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C23. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Lithuania



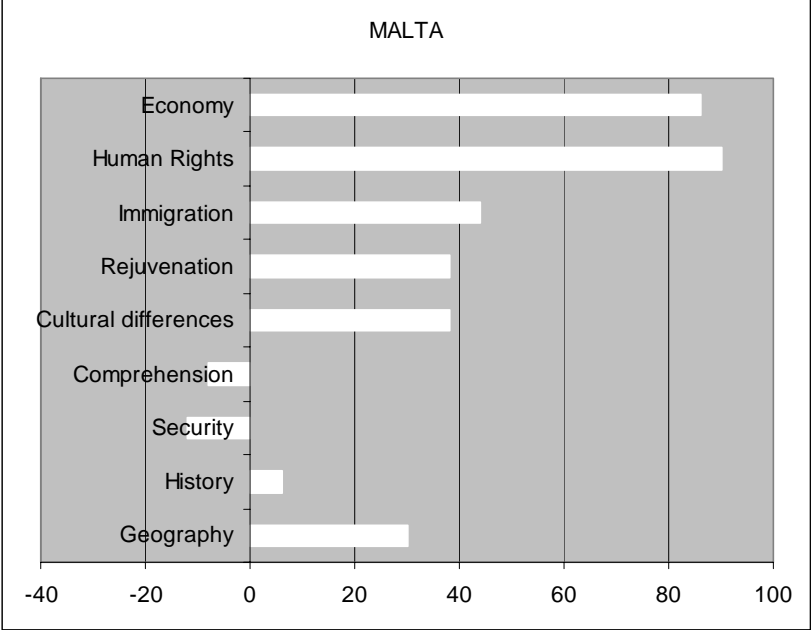
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C24. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Cyprus



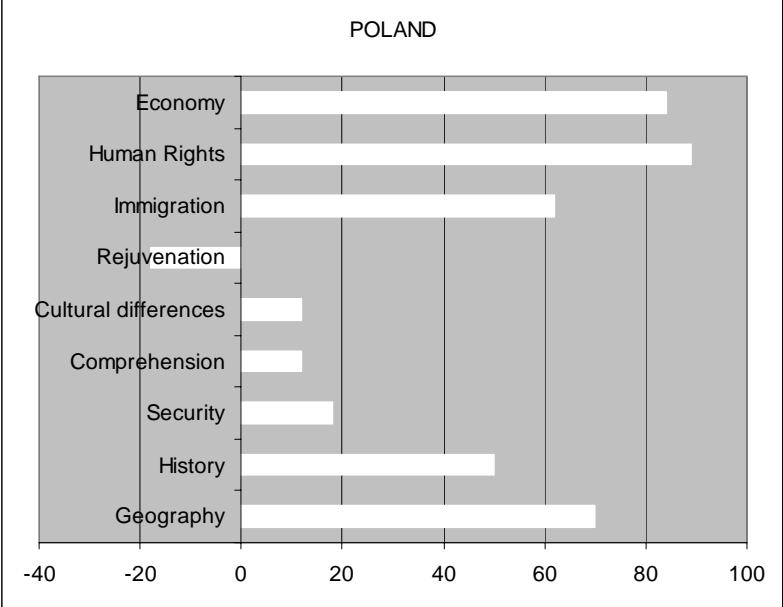
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C25. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Malta



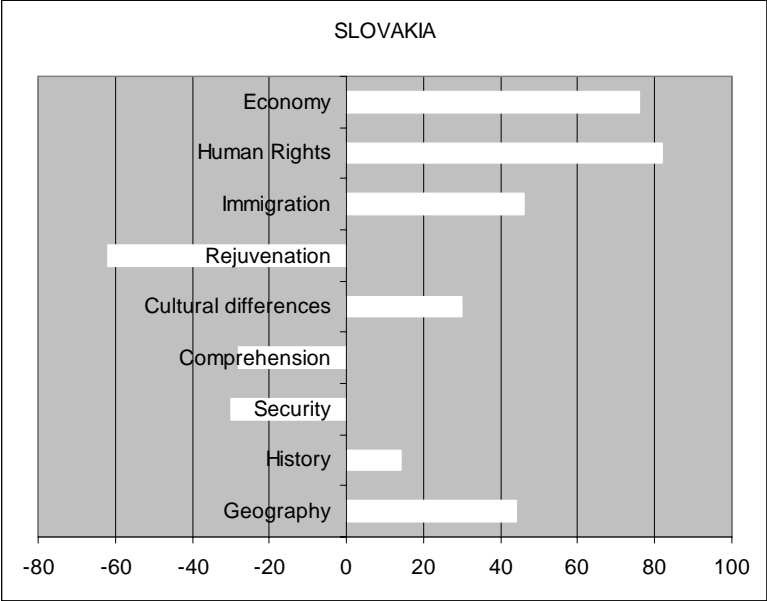
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C26. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Poland



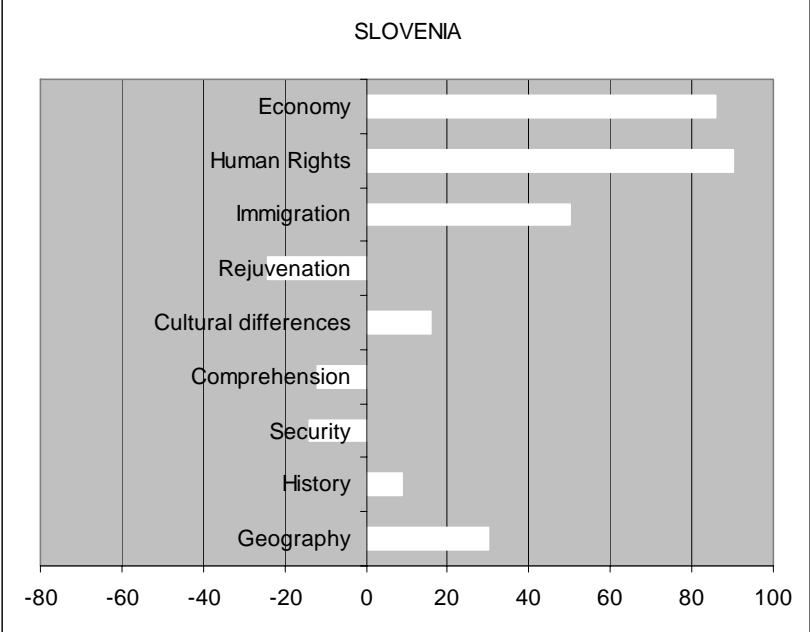
Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C27. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Slovakia



Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).

Figure C28. Net importance of single items of attitude towards Turkey's membership (supporters minus contesters) in Slovenia



Source: Eurobarometer 64.2 (2005).